

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,967

PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1976

Established 1897

Miss Is to Be...
JAN'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
at with showers. Temp. 4-5 (48-51).
variable. Yesterday's temp. 4-5 (48-51).
ON: Variable. Temp. 4-5 (48-51). Tomorrow:
at. Yesterday's temp. 4-5 (48-51). CHAN:
at. Yesterday's temp. 4-5 (48-51).
FORE: Snow. Temp. 1-4 (34-35). Yesterday:
temp. 4-5 (48-51).
OPTIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

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|---------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| Austria | 12 1/2 | London | 41.25 |
| Belgium | 20 1/2 | Luxembourg | 20 1/2 |
| Denmark | 18 1/2 | Norway | 23 1/2 |
| France | 18 1/2 | Netherlands | 1.50 |
| Germany | 18 1/2 | Portugal | 15 1/2 |
| Greece | 18 1/2 | Sweden | 2 1/2 |
| Italy | 18 1/2 | Switzerland | 1.10 |
| Japan | 18 1/2 | U.S. Military (Eur.) | 60.35 |
| Spain | 18 1/2 | Yugoslavia | 9 1/2 |



Yakoub Daher (left foreground with binoculars), leader of a rebel Lebanese Arab Army armored column that headed for the presidential palace yesterday, halted his unit near a pro-Syrian Saiga-manned roadblock.

Franjeh Said to Set Resignation Terms

Pro-Syria Forces Block Rebel Pushes

PARIS, March 15 (UPI).—Intervened today to block rebel army's attempt to oust President Suleiman Franjeh from Beirut. But there were signs that the President's was cracking and that he might resign if certain conditions were met.

President said that the new Syrian initiative of the last 12 hours may have opened "a way out" of the crisis and that Mr. Franjeh was now considering resigning if four conditions were met.

These were:
• "Reunification" of the Lebanese army under the army high command.
• A general amnesty for army deserters.
• Parliamentary ratification of a political reform settlement previously worked out by Syria.

• The formation of a new government capable of "safeguarding law and order."
During the day, a rebel push toward the Baabda palace seven miles southeast of Beirut to oust Mr. Franjeh by force was halted by the intervention of Syrian-controlled Palestinian forces.

Syrian-backed Saiga guerrillas, dug into trenches at the Beirut-Sidon highway junction with the Baabda road to stand off an armed column of leftist Lebanese troops moving up from the south. Palestinian Liberation Army units out the Damascus-Beirut

Shift From Inflation Fight

French Franc Falls 3% As Paris Adopts 'Float'

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 15 (UPI).—After losing 14 billion francs (about \$3 billion) trying to defend the value of the French franc, the government early this morning abandoned the effort to maintain a fixed exchange rate against a group of other European currencies and let the franc float independently.

By the end of trading today, the franc had lost roughly 3 per cent against the deutsche mark and the U.S. dollar.

A number of foreign exchange dealers here anticipate that in the days immediately ahead the franc will register at least a 5-per-cent to 7-per-cent decline against the mark and the dollar from the rates prevailing last week.

After opening today at 184 francs to 100 DM, the franc closed at 181.50 per 100 DM for a drop of 2.5 per cent from Friday's closing of 176.425. The franc also recovered from the day's low against the dollar—4.75—to close at 4.675.

Hedgie Trading

Although trading was confused and at times hectic throughout Europe, there was little dramatic change elsewhere. Sterling closed at \$1.9230, down slightly from Friday but above the near-record low of \$1.913 reached Wednesday.

Attending a previously scheduled European Economic Community finance ministers' meeting in Brussels, French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said that France will not permit a "wildcat float" and will intervene to keep it at a reasonable level against the currencies of its chief trade rivals. However, there was no need for any intervention today, as speculators, who were successful in betting on a devaluation, were nevertheless, forced to buy francs.

This was because astronomically high interest rates for borrowing Euro-francs, the means speculators use to bet on a devaluation—forced large-scale liquidation of positions, creating an artificially high demand for francs.

Other Currencies

Although the heavy loss of French foreign exchange reserves—40 per cent of the total since the beginning of the year—was the immediate cause for pulling out of the joint European float (called the "snake"), the recent sharp declines of sterling and the lira and the devaluation of the peseta added basic pressures.

The competitiveness of French goods on export markets was being eroded and was causing anxiety here.

For many observers here, the abandonment of the fixed exchange rate signals a fundamental shift in government policy, creating jobs for the growing number of jobless workers.

The key to the fight to control inflation was a strong franc which minimized the cost of imported raw materials.

However, this gain was eroded by a 16-per-cent

rise in wages and an almost 11-per-cent increase in consumer prices.

Now, many economists believe, the emphasis is on creating jobs by means of increasing exports.

To do this, the value of French goods had to be cut. However, depreciating the value of the franc also risks fueling domestic inflation as the cost of imported raw materials will now increase.

At the urging of France, the finance ministers of the EEC countries participating in the

"snake"—West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Denmark—first met last night in Brussels to discuss the widening currency crisis. The French, it was reported in Brussels, proposed to devalue the franc by 3 per cent in return for a readjustment of other snake currencies.

West Germany was reportedly willing to go along by retaining the mark by 2 per cent. However, the other countries rejected the idea of a realignment, and those talks ended with

France announcing that it was withdrawing from the float.

Mr. Fourcade stressed that floating independently "is not a devaluation." He said the EEC should forbid a policy of wholesale devaluations.

In reply to what was seen as veiled criticism about sterling's recent slide in the foreign exchange markets, Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, insisted at the finance ministers' session today that the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)



A smiling French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade leaving a meeting in Brussels.

Egypt Ban Seen on Soviet Port Use

PARIS, March 15 (UPI).—Parliament tonight passed by a slim majority a law banning the 1971 Egyptian Friendship and Cooperation Treaty at President Anwar's request.

Two deputies of the 360 members of the chamber voted against the measure. Parliament said both men, Abdel-Jabbar and Abu-Geir Youssef, known for strong Communist leanings.

House acted on a resolution adopted earlier in the day by the Foreign Relations Committee, which approved Mr. Sadat's

and commercial relations following abrogation of the treaty. He said a "nonaligned country from the Eastern bloc" is helping Egypt to overhaul its MIG-21 fighter engines following Soviet refusal to supply the needed spare parts. He did not name the country but sources said that it was Yugoslavia.

The Egyptian war minister, Gen. Mohammed Abdel-Ohany, visited Yugoslavia last week and is believed to have arranged for the repairs, they said.

Naval facilities were first extended to Soviet warships under a five-year agreement with the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1968. Mr. Sadat, who succeeded Nasser in 1970, renewed it for another term in 1973 despite his quarrel with Moscow over arms and debts.

Ending the naval facilities removes the last vestige of the special relationship between the two countries which began with the first arms deal they signed in 1955.

Europe Socialist Chiefs Plan Help for Portugal at Summit

LISBON, March 15 (UPI).—Europe's top Socialist leaders began returning to their home countries today after promising help for Portugal at a Socialist summit session in northern Oporto during the weekend.

Before departing, the key figures in the conferences went to Lisbon for individual meetings with Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo.

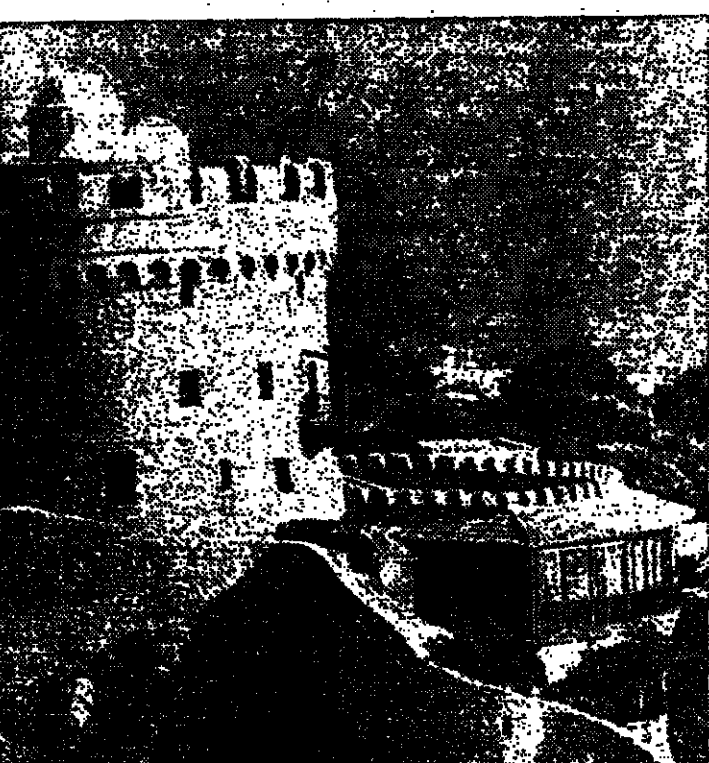
Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky was the first to be received in these sessions. He was followed by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, Norwegian Premier Odvar Nordli and Swedish Premier Olof Palme.

Local Socialists Backed
In the weekend talks, the Socialist leaders threw the weight of their prestige behind Portugal's Socialist party and promised to use their influence to gain European aid for this nation.

"Europe has to recognize its responsibility toward Portugal," a final joint statement said.

The session was held despite complaints by the Communist and Popular Democratic parties. Both accused the conference of constituting "foreign interference" in Portugal's internal affairs, timed to influence next month's legislative elections.

The meeting was the third such conference held by European Socialists since the beginning of the year. In the first two, the chief question discussed was the possibility of Socialists forging electoral alliances with Communist parties to insure election victories for the left. But in Oporto, the talks were limited to ways of helping Portugal and the Socialist party.



Part of Camillo Crociani's sumptuous villa overlooking the sea at San Felice Circeo, a resort south of Rome.

Tensions Cited As Rhodesian Marriages Fail

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 15 (Reuters).—The divorce rate for non-blacks in Rhodesia is believed to be possibly the highest in the world, and the country's parliamentary and economic war may be a factor.

The latest official statistics, for 1974, show that there were approximately two divorces for every seven marriages among whites, coloreds (persons of mixed race) and Asians. Blacks were excluded from the figures.

A marriage counseling expert said: "Rhodesia for some years has attracted the more adventurous type of immigrants and wartime conditions often lead to hasty marriages, with consequent results."

Then Shoots Himself Gunman Kills Train Engineer After London Subway Blast

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, March 15.—A West Indian subway train engineer was shot to death and a post office worker was wounded as they chased a gunman after the train was blasted by a bomb in London's East End today, the police said.

Four hours after the explosion and shootings, Scotland Yard's bomb squad chief, Comdr. Roy Habershon, told reporters: "This was an IRA—Irish Republican Army—bomb. We have the gunman, who shot himself when he was cornered by the police. He is Irish. He is in hospital and police are by his bedside."

The London Ambulance Service said nine other persons, five women and four men who were among passengers on the train, were taken to the hospital. Most of them suffered shock and were released after treatment.

The blast was the first in

Britain on a subway train. It occurred as the evening rush hour was building up and the train had just left West Ham station for central London's West End to pick up commuters.

Mr. Habershon said the bomb contained above five pounds of explosive and went off prematurely. He said a woman passenger who was injured said she saw smoke shortly before the explosion.

Shouted at Police
He said that as the gunman, who was injured in the blast, was cornered by two police officers in a freight yard he shouted at them: "You English bastards" and then shot himself.

The gunman was in "quite serious condition," Mr. Habershon said. "From his appearance he looks to be about 35 years of age."

The dead train engineer was identified as Joseph Stephen. The wounded pursuer, a post office engineer, Peter Chalk, was on his way home at the time.

The Provisional IRA warned Saturday that it would launch an offensive against "soft targets" in England to try to force the British government to leave Northern Ireland. On March 4, a bomb went off aboard an empty London commuter train 15 minutes after 600 passengers had alighted.

Witnesses said the roof and one side of the train's front were torn by today's blast. There were only about 20 persons on the train when the explosion occurred.

In Belfast, a couple posing as honeymooners spearheaded a guerrilla bomb attack on a Belfast luxury hotel which left most of its ground floor in ruins early today.

The couple bluffed guards at a gate in the security fence around the Russell Court Hotel and the guards were held at gunpoint while other members of the gang carried in suitcases containing the explosives.

Public-Sector Managers Under Cloud

Italian Executive Flees in Lockheed Affair

ROME, March 15 (AP).—The rise and sudden fall of Camillo Crociani, a millionaire state industrialist caught up in the Lockheed scandal, has cast a cloud over the "mandarin class" that has run Italy since the war.

The spectacle of a "public servant," who was also one of Italy's richest men, forced to flee the country "like a chicken thief," as a magazine put it, has raised an outcry over the way the nation's industrial managers are picked and paid.

Mr. Crociani, 55, liked to travel swiftly, in his private helicopter or yacht, often accompanied by his wife, a sometime movie starlet. His career moved at an equally fast pace, pushed forward by his friendships in the Christian Democratic party, which has ruled Italy for 30 years.

Mr. Crociani, 55, headed Finmeccanica, a group of state-owned industries ranging from the automaker Alfa Romeo to Aeritalia, a plane manufacturer. Finmeccanica also controlled Italy's nuclear production.

It is the most important complex within IRI, the pillar of public economic power. As president of Finmeccanica, Mr. Crociani wielded vast power in a country where the state has direct or indirect participation in nearly 70 per cent of all industry.

But Mr. Crociani's career came to an abrupt end Feb. 22. On that day, while prosecutors were tracking down leads from the

Lockheed revelations made at Senate hearings in Washington, a specially convened Sunday meeting of IRI's board of directors read Mr. Crociani's letter of resignation.

Then, less than 24 hours later, Mr. Crociani was charged with corruption in connection with \$1.5 million in payoffs that Lockheed reportedly made to seal the sale of 14 C-130 cargo planes to Italy.

Mr. Crociani, however, was not around to face the charges. The Friday before, he later emerged, he had chartered a private plane to go to Switzerland, having sent his wife, two children and governors out of the country a week earlier.

A paratrooper officer in World War II, Mr. Crociani had joined Benito Mussolini's last-ditch Salò Republic while other parts of Italy went over to the Allies and received special police training by the Germans.

But in the closing days of the war he established contact with Italian partisans fighting the Germans, an important move for his future career.

After the war, Mr. Crociani set

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Camillo Crociani

News Analysis

Giscard's Worst 24 Hours as President

By James Goldsborough
PARIS, March 15 (UPI).—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today received his third successive jolt within 24 hours when the UDR Gaullist party announced its hostility to his plans for European Parliament elections.

Last night, the bad news was that French withdrawal from the joint European monetary fund and the results of the cantonal elections, in which the Communists and Socialists picked up 269 seats in the French counties.

In all, it was the government's worst weekend in less than two years in office. The withdrawal from the fund, called the "snake," and the lack of Gaullist support for the European Parliament were personal setbacks for the French President, for both are among his pet projects.

The elections, although traditionally of marginal political significance, were being taken here as a political warning to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. The success of the Socialist party, which emerged as the strongest in France, shows that the Socialist-Communist alliance has come to be accepted by the voters despite the left's divergences. The Social-

ists' advance means that any hope the government had of winning them back to the center is dead.

The withdrawal of the franc from the joint float was a bitter pill for the President. Against the advice of most of his ministers, he decided to take the franc back into the "snake" last July, betting that his administration had licked inflation.

The existence, however, of a militant left, which proved its strength in the elections yesterday, kept the government from applying the economic brakes for very long. When inflation began last fall, so did inflation. When the lira and pound, which were not in the joint float, came under attack during the last few weeks, pressure was put on the franc and soon drove it through the snake's skin.

The French had hoped for a "community" solution to the speculation problem, but it became clear during the secret finance meeting in Brussels yesterday that there would be none. The West Germans, according to informed sources in Paris, were agreeable to a 3-per-cent revaluation of the mark coupled with a French devaluation, but the Dutch would not revalue at all. The sources said

a 4-per-cent franc devaluation without leaving the float was proposed to the French, but that was not deemed enough.

It is a blow to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's preferences for fixed exchange rates, which he defended with limited success at the Rambouillet summit meeting in November. Tonight, for the first time, a French defense of floating rates was heard when Finance Minister Jean-François Fourcade proclaimed that "floating discourages speculation."

The difficulties over the European Parliament are just as serious for the government. The Gaullists' objections, which range from outright hostility to mere obstructionism, mean that the community may be forced to postpone the project that the European Council was expected to approve at its next meeting, April 1 and 2 in Luxembourg.

That program is expected to call for direct elections to the Parliament for the first time in 1978, giving final approval to the allocation of seats to all nine nations of the European Economic Community.

However, the Gaullist ruling executive committee, with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac in attendance, today issued a statement warning of the "dangers" of the elections. The statement, issued after the third meeting on the subject, said that arguments, for direct elections are "not convincing."

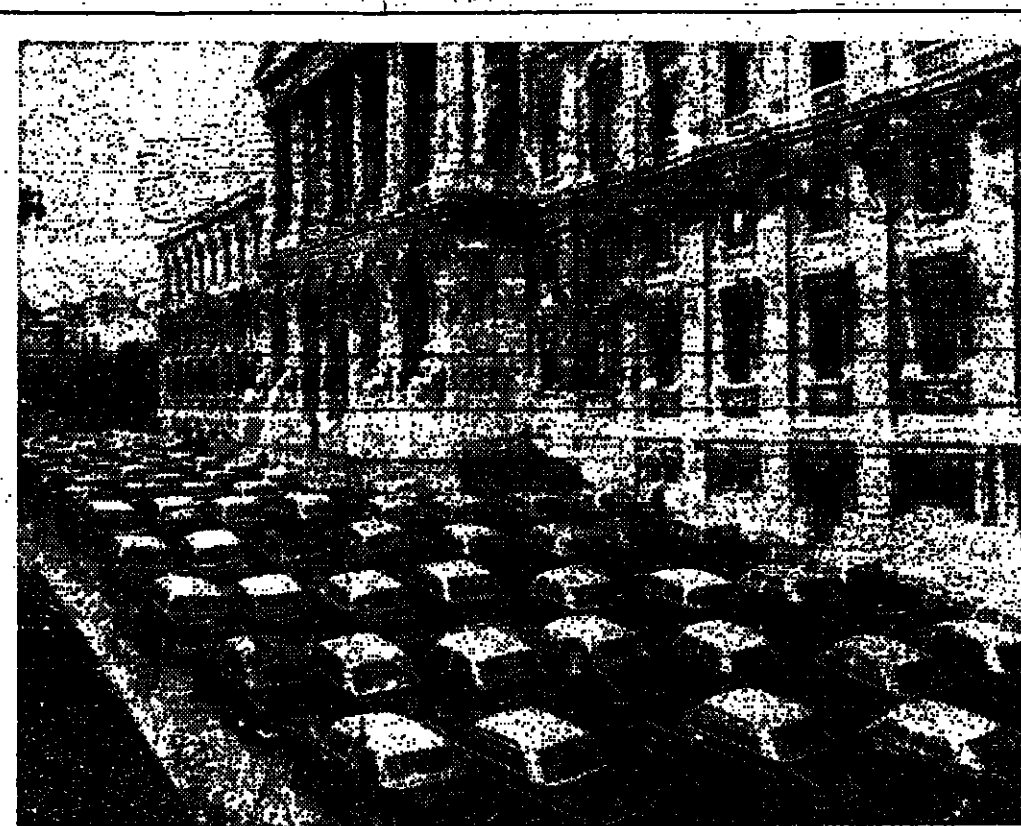
It now appears that the French President has his prestige engaged on a project that neither his Prime Minister nor his parliamentary majority are backing.

Giscard d'Estaing announced his support of direct elections at the Paris meeting of the EEC's nine chiefs of government in December, 1974. The French approval was part of a package in which the others in the community accepted French proposals to set up the European Council, the community's new governing body.

Community Crises
The Gaullists, however, have labeled the project supranational, pro-Atlantic and anti-French. Without their support the measure would fail in the National Assembly, causing what some have foreseen as one of the worst crises in the history of the EEC.

The setback in the cantonal elections, the third of the week-end reversals, arose from an underestimation of the left's will to make the vote a test. Final results, while about equal in the number of seats won by the left and the majority, showed great gains for the opposition.

The left also was fortified last week by a poll showing that it would win 54 per cent if legislative elections were held today. The left is predicting that 1978, the year of the next legislative elections, will be another "key" year in French history, like 1958 and 1968.



LISBON PROTEST—About 600 taxis belonging to refugees from the former Portuguese colonies in Africa circled and blocked off a government building in Lisbon yesterday to protest the official refusal to let them operate legally in Portugal.

From Two Directions

Pro-Syrian Forces Prevent Rebel Push Against Franjeh

(Continued from Page 1)

soldiers in disguise but Gen. Ahdab denied this.

"This report is devoid of truth. It is only aimed at splitting the ranks of the army and the people," he said.

Reports that 1,000 Syrian troops had crossed into Lebanon brought a swift denial by the Salqa organization.

"These rumors and false reports are part of a conspiracy aimed against the unity of the people," a spokesman said.

The PLA and Salqa were mainly responsible for pushing the cease-fire negotiated by Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam of Syria in January.

Meeting in Cairo
CAIRO, March 15 (UPI).—Arab foreign ministers sought today to mend differences, restore unity and resolve such disputes as those in Lebanon.

The Arab League secretary-general, Mahmoud Riad, opened the ministers' biannual meeting with a reminder of continuing "painful experiences."

"Foremost among them are the Lebanese crisis and the Western Sahara problem," Mr. Riad said. "Arab solidarity has been shaken. It is a matter of regret that conflicts should arise among us while we are still facing the

Israeli aggressor occupying our lands."

The conference chairman, Foreign Minister Mohammed bin Murad al-Khalifa, of Bahrain, said, "The most important question before this council is the liquidation of inter-Arab differences."

Blasting "blind hatred" for the 11-month-old Lebanese conflict, he called for "an urgent scientific study of what has been happening in Lebanon, so further disasters can be avoided."

Attending the meeting were the foreign ministers of Egypt, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Morocco, Mauritania, Iraq, Somalia, United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Sudan, Qatar, Yemen and Southern Yemen. Lower-ranking delegates represented Syria, Tunisia, Libya, Lebanon and Oman.

China Says Russia Forgets That U.S. Waived War Debt

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 15 (UPI).—China accused the Soviet Union today of forgetting U.S. forgiveness of the Kremlin's World War II Lend-Lease debt and refusing a request by Egypt for similar action on its \$4-billion bill for arms.

The Chinese delegation circulated a Cairo dispatch of the official Peking news agency citing a Soviet statement that there was "no precedent" for a debt deferral.

It quoted Egyptian Finance Minister Ahmed Issa as saying Moscow "is not willing to grant Egypt a period of grace to take breath."

Reporting finance talks between the Soviet Union and Egypt, the Chinese agency said, the Egyptian delegation asked a 10-year grace, followed by repayment in installments over 30 years with interest canceled.

The Soviet side immediately rejected these demands on the pretext of "no precedent," the agency said.

The no-precedent excuse is untenable, as the Egyptian newspapers pointed out.

The Soviet Union owed \$11 billion to the United States during World War II. After the war, the two sides reached agreement through a series of negotiations under which the Soviet Union would have to repay only \$722 million, 6.6 per cent of the total, and it was scheduled to be paid off before the year 2001 without interest.

Poland Approves Pact With Bonn

WARSAW, March 15 (UPI).—Poland's State Council today ratified the agreement with West Germany enabling ethnic Germans to emigrate to West Germany.

The accord was ratified three days after the agreement was approved by West Germany.

Poland said it would grant emigration permits to 120,000 to 125,000 ethnic Germans in the next four years, which would amount to a monthly emigration quota of 2,500.

Col. Kountche called on the population to remain calm and "to respect scrupulously" instructions issued by the government.

He took power in a military coup in April 1974, ousting President Hamani Diori, who had held office for 15 years. The Niger republic, with a population of 5 million in an area nearly twice the size of Texas, is one of the African countries hardest hit by the drought which affected the northern third of the continent for several years. It has one of the world's largest known reserves of uranium.

Israelis Order Town Curfew In West Bank

TEL AVIV, March 15 (UPI).—Israeli authorities today imposed a total curfew on the town of Ramallah in the occupied West Bank, the scene of almost daily disturbances for six weeks.

The military command said the curfew began at 3 p.m. but that residents who were elsewhere were allowed to return to their homes until midnight.

Ramallah and other towns in the West Bank have been seething with unrest since a Jan. 29 court ruling that Jews should be allowed to pray on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem, site of the Al Aqsa mosque, the third holiest site in Islam.

The announcement by the military governor of the occupied territory said that the hilltop town eight miles north of Jerusalem has been the scene of "repeated breaches of public order."

Cold, foggy weather and the celebration of Mohammed's birthday kept the West Bank quiet during the weekend, but students in Ramallah and other towns have been striking and staging street protests since the Jan. 29 court ruling, which the government opposed.

The mayors and city councils of four towns resigned to protest the ruling and what they called a step-up in oppressive measures by occupation authorities.

Israeli authorities have said they would ignore the ruling and continue to bar organized Jewish prayer at the Temple Mount, site of the temple destroyed by Roman invaders in A.D. 70.

Troops and border police earlier ordered street demonstrators to disband in the streets of the town six miles south of Jerusalem. The city council met in an emergency session to debate the situation.

Arab leaders have demanded a forthright government statement banning Jewish prayer on the Temple Mount and ruling out further Jewish settlements in the occupied territories.

Israel Discounts Romanian Move

TEL AVIV, March 15 (AP).—A decision to stop shipping oil imports through an Israeli pipeline was made by a Bucharest oil company, not the Romanian government, and was not a concession to the Arab boycott but a commercial move, Israel Commerce Minister Haim Bar-Lev said.

The Arab Boycott Office in Cairo said last week that Romania was halting the shipment of oil from Iran through Israel's Negev Desert pipeline and would send the oil via the Suez Canal instead.

Romanian Trade Minister Nicolae Nicodine, who left Israel for home Friday, said his signing of a trade agreement here proved that Romania was not cutting off Israel to comply with the Arab boycott.

W. German F-104 Down

GLUECKSBURG, West Germany, March 15 (AP).—A West German Navy F-104 Starfighter crashed on the North Sea coast today after the engine lost power when a bird was sucked into the jet. The pilot parachuted to safety.

Public-Sector Managers Under Cloud

Scania, part of the IRI complex, that was selling electronic equipment to the Italian armed forces.

The Communist party making political capital, has plucked Rome with wall posters picturing Mr. Crociani's seaside villa and saying:

"How can a state executive afford all this? . . . Throw the dishonest out of the government."

The scandal has also spurred demands for more public accountability by the public companies. Corriere della Sera, Italy's most influential newspaper, and other dailies have urged more parliamentary control over the appointment of the state capitalists.

Mistrust Safe-Conduct Pledge

Most Spanish Basques Spurr Chance to Return From Exile

By Jim Hoagland

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, March 15 (UPI).—Hundreds of Basques living as political exiles in France and elsewhere are spurring an offer from the new Spanish government to return to Spain without fear of imprisonment.

The safe-conduct pledge to Basque dissidents is a key element of the campaign by the four-month-old government of King Juan Carlos I to calm the rebellious Basque provinces and to demonstrate that a new era has dawned following the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

But many of the estimated total of 1,000 refugees are still fearful that the promise will not be kept, Basque sources here and in France report. Other refugees are determined to continue their efforts to bring down the central government and win independence for the four Basque provinces.

Former Basque Minister

"We have not fought for all these years so that we could go back and agree to live as good boys and not participate in politics or speak our minds," Teodoro de Monzon, minister of the interior in the Basque government during the Spanish Civil War, said in an interview in St.-Jean-de-Luz, France.

"I will not go back until there is an independent Basque state," he said sharply. "Even if the government were to give us civil liberties, I would not go back except as a free Basque."

Two months after Madrid's offer to allow about 800 of the Basque refugees to return, no more than 50 to 100 have taken up the offer, Basque leaders here in northern Spain say. None of those who returned are known to have been arrested.

The 3 million Basques provided some of the stiffest resistance Gen. Franco met during his 1936-39 war to overthrow the Spanish Republic. The first wave of Basque refugees fled into France then as Gen. Franco's forces advanced into the Basque homeland.

During the last decade, the separatist Basque movement known as ETA has carried out a campaign of assassinating and kidnapping leading figures of the Basques in France.

Radio Liberty May Soon Lose Use of Transmitters in Spain

By Henry Ganger

MADRID, March 15 (UPI).—Negotiations are scheduled to open here next week on renewal of Radio Liberty's lease of transmitters in northern Spain to the Soviet Union, but Spain may allow the station to operate for only a few more months.

David Abshir, chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting, a U.S. government agency that oversees the operations of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, is scheduled to arrive here Wednesday, six days before the expiration of the present lease.

Foreign Minister Jose de Arelliza is understood to have given assurances that Radio Liberty, which depends on the Spanish transmitter for 90 per cent of its power, would continue but he has not specified for how long. Other officials have talked of only a few months.

U.S. negotiators are running up against a consideration that militates from a Spanish point of view, against continued use of Spanish facilities by Radio Liberty. That is the desire by Spain under the new monarchy to re-establish diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union as part of a program of normalization of relations with the Communist world.

Mr. Arelliza has indicated that he is eager to achieve this fairly quickly. The presence of the transmitters could be an obstacle to a diplomatic agreement with Moscow, which is believed to have raised the issue.

Base Treaty

As a form of counterpressure, the United States is expected to raise a possibility that refusal to accord another long-term lease might endanger ratification in the Senate of the new treaty by which Spain will receive more than \$1 billion in credits and grants in return for continued use by the United States of military bases.

The United States constructed the station but it is now technically Spanish property and is leased to Radio Liberty for \$200,000 a year.

Knowledgeable officials said last Friday that Mr. Keogh had agreed to the two other stations to use the Voice of America transmitter in Greenville on a contingency basis in the event of loss of the transmitters in Portugal. They said he had been in the office of those in Spain.

State Department officials said they were hopeful that Spain might agree to the lease, improving relations with the United States and allowing the transmitters to continue operating for some years.

Flu Sweeps Fiji Island

SUVA, Fiji, March 15 (UPI).—About 95 per cent of the 350,000 persons living on Rotuma Island in the Fiji chain have been hit by an epidemic of influenza, Ministry of Health said.

Healey Calls It 'Absurd'

U.K. Assails EEC Farm Aides For Acting Alone on Pricing

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, March 15 (UPI).—The British chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, today interrupted a meeting of European finance ministers to attack the increase in guaranteed agricultural prices for farmers which EEC agricultural ministers concluded 10 days ago.

He said the agriculture ministers had reached decisions which were "ridiculous and absurd."

Referring to the inflationary effect of the new prices for farmers of milk, beef, butter and bread, Mr. Healey told his colleagues that such a price review was far too serious a matter to be left entirely to the agriculture ministers.

Mr. Healey added it was a mistake for governments to leave decisions about price increases entirely to a body which in the main represents the interests of producers.

He then claimed it was the

"unanimous" view of the finance ministers that in the future, when the annual agriculture price review takes place, they should "play a much more direct role in helping to fix those prices."

Agriculture ministers should be restrained, he said, by their finance colleagues from making decisions that would have an inflationary effect on the community's economies and partially undermine the fiscal policies each government was trying to promote during the current recession.

His sentiments were endorsed by the West German and Dutch ministers, for example, but the Irish finance minister, Riala Ryan, said there was always close cooperation in his country between his ministry and the agriculture minister. "I have said at Mr. Healey's turn of phrase," Mr. Ryan told newsmen after the meeting, "there was no comment by French officials."

The Dutch minister, Willem Duisenberg, said: "I agree there should be much more coherence in EEC member countries between the finance ministries and various spending ministries like agriculture."

Soviet Census in 1979

MOSCOW, March 15 (UPI).—The Soviet Union will carry out a general census in January, 1979, its first in nine years, the newspaper Leninskoye Znamya said.

Lanvin, 15, Faubourg St-Honore, Paris, 265 14-40

The Lanvin suit.

"Fundamental harmony must exist between a suit and the personality of the man who wears it."

It was an English gentleman who said: "Two things are important to me in life: my shoes and my bed, because I must always be in either one or the other."

I recounted this maxim to Monsieur Deschamps, master tailor at Lanvin. He was astonished. "No gentleman worthy of the name," he replied, "would fail to mention the suit of clothes in which, somewhat may, he also spends half his life. That is why comfort and tailoring are so essential," he hastened to add.

As our conversation conti-

nued in the fitting rooms at 15, rue du Faubourg Saint-Honore where the atmosphere is soft and quiet, Deschamps grew more eloquent. "Comfort is a very subtle notion, Monsieur. Yes, it has to do with the quality, and feel of the cloth. And, of course, every cut, every stitch even the lining, must be perfect. But there is more: a fundamental harmony that must exist between a suit and the personality of the man who wears it. A suit should not merely fit, it should be its wearer. This is true ele-

gance. Unfortunately, most men dress almost mathematically: grey responsibility, brown sport, etc. But clothes do not make the man, Monsieur. He must be allowed to be himself."

Monsieur Deschamps is assisted by six master-cutters, the nobility of their trade. They can show you nearly a thousand fabrics, including the most rare. But don't be embarrassed by the choice. It virtually guarantees that there will be no other Lanvin suit quite like yours.

It also makes it possible for you to find a fabric that is precisely your own. This is why, at Lanvin, we want you to talk about yourself - even if you would prefer not to. We need to know you.

Once the fabric is chosen and the measurements made, your suit receives the careful attention of nearly 60 craftsmen. The cloth goes first to the cutters, then to specialists who assemble your suit. Then to finishers for the lining, the buttonholes, the

Thousands of tiny hand stitches, the strongest and finest threads, eighty to one hundred hours of work: this is your Lanvin suit.

I asked one of these craftsmen, an employee of thirty years, if he ever thought of moving to another house. "Sir," he replied, "one does not leave Lanvin."

"Remember," observed Monsieur Deschamps as we left the shop, "they are as loyal as our customers - if that is possible."

And how will you feel in your first Lanvin suit?

So much yourself that you may think you're a different person.

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From the business suit to the most formal dress

Strikes in Spain Ease as 16,400 Go Back to Work

MADRID, March 15 (UPI).—Labor pressure on the government eased a little today with the return to work of 12,000 coal miners in the Asturias region, 2,000 steelworkers in Vizcaya and 2,400 textile workers in Seville.

But thousands of other workers remained on strike in scattered labor conflicts.

The coal miners of the state-owned Huesca company had decided in an unprecedented secret vote Friday to return to the pits after a two-month strike that caused a production loss of 650,000 tons of coal.

But still on strike were 5,000 shipyard workers in the Atlantic port of El Ferrol, 9,000 metalworkers in Tarrasa, 13,000 textile workers in Barcelona Province and 14,000 construction workers in Zaragoza.

The return to work at the Forjas Alavesas steel works in Vizcaya was significant because it occurred despite a management refusal to accept new demands put forward by a strike committee made up of extremists to the left of the Communist party.

Coups by Military Reported Foiled In Niger Republic

NIAMEY, Niger, March 15 (AP).—Loyal forces crushed an attempted military coup during the night and arrested the three ringleaders, President Seyni Kountche announced today.

In a radio address to the landlocked, desert nation, Col. Kountche, 43, said the attempted coup allegedly was led by Maj. Bayore Moussa, Capt. Sidi Mohamed and labor leader Ahmed Moudou. Maj. Moussa, former minister of rural economy, was dropped from the government during a shuffle last year.

Col. Kountche called on the population to remain calm and "to respect scrupulously" instructions issued by the government.

He took power in a military coup in April 1974, ousting President Hamani Diori, who had held office for 15 years. The Niger republic, with a population of 5 million in an area nearly twice the size of Texas, is one of the African countries hardest hit by the drought which affected the northern third of the continent for several years. It has one of the world's largest known reserves of uranium.

Italian Executive Flees in Lockheed Affair

(Continued from Page 1)

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In these lines, his contacts with the Defense Ministry were invaluable.

By the time Mr. Crociani stepped over to the public sector in 1964, when he was named president of a relatively minor state company, he was said to be a rich man.

He quickly moved upward. In 1968 he became president of Finmare, which controls the Italian

Public-Sector Managers Under Cloud

shipping line, and six years later he took over at Finmarecristina.

The recent charges against Mr. Crociani were brought as a result of his alleged connection to Com-el, a post-office box company registered in Rome, according to Lockheed memorandums released at the U.S. Senate hearings.

The aircraft company made payments to unnamed Italian officials in 1970 through Com-el and two similar companies, one registered in Panama and the other in Liechtenstein.

Further investigation by Italian prosecutors has produced allegations that Com-el also received 172 million lire (\$350,000), from a state-controlled company called

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Reagan Expects 40% of Vote Ford's Strategists Optimistic Over Illinois Primary Today

CHICAGO, March 15.—President Ford looked for another day and another defeat, but his Republican strategists left the campaign arena to Democrats on the eve of tomorrow's Illinois presidential primary election.

Reagan strategists expected to be concerned about overconfidence about the impact of the victory over Howard Callaway, Mr. Ford's suspended campaign manager. Mr. Callaway is an investigation of his role in the campaign, while he was secretary of the Army, for expansion of the federal land leased to a radio ski resort he and his brother-in-law control.

Reagan awaited the returns from California, after saying he would be satisfied to gain 40 per cent of the Illinois popular vote about a sixth of the 96 voting delegates at stake in the primary.

Ford concluded his personal

BI Checking Report of Plot to Kill Ford

SA FRANCISCO, March 15.—The FBI received "unsubstantiated" information about a plot to assassinate President Ford and Ronald Reagan, chief FBI agent here said today.

Charles Bates, the agent, said news conference that the was reported to be planned by the Republican National Convention in Kansas City in St. Louis.

Washington, FBI Director James Callahan issued a statement similar to Mr. Bates' and the matter was continuing to receive intensive investigation.

Secret Service Alerted

Kelley said "unsubstantiated" information has been received by the FBI that a member of a terrorist group was planning to attempt assassinations of Mr. Ford and Mr. Callahan, the challenger for the nomination. All available information had been given to the Secret Service, Mr. Kelley added.

Bates declined to give information about the source of the information, which he said was derived to be without substantiation so far.

Number Uncertain

don't know how they were to accomplish it; there no specifics," Mr. Bates Pressed for further details of the source of the threat, Mr. Bates said, "I can't tell you. I don't know who it was one member or more than one member."

Chicago Tribune said in article today from San Francisco that Justice Department said the plot involved a "sando" style assassination of persons from the San Francisco Bay area.

a newspaper said its sources said that the plan apparently being designed to throw the election into chaos.

no Indictment
r Gulf Ex-Aide

WASHINGTON, March 15.—For the second time, the Justice Department is accusing a former Gulf Corp. lobbyist, Claude F. of approving illegal payments of company funds to political candidates.

federal grand jury indicted Wild on Friday on felony charges that he conspired to contribute \$5,000 to the 1974 campaign of Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y., and \$2,500 to the 1972 campaign of Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Miss., who pleaded guilty in a misdemeanor charge of contributing Gulf money to the 1972 re-election campaign of President Richard Nixon and was fined \$1,000. Gulf had paid \$5,000.

Mr. Nunn said Friday that he had received no money from Gulf or Mr. Wild. A spokesman for Sen. Moynihan said the senator has no record of receiving a contribution from Mr. Wild or Gulf.

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Bill Mandates
Jobs for All
Adults in U.S.

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, March 15 (NYT).—Legislation requiring the government to follow policies that would create jobs for all adult citizens desiring work was unveiled Saturday by a congressional coalition representing liberals, blacks and labor unions.

The legislation builds on the 1946 Employment Act, which established "maximum employment, production and purchasing power" as a national goal. But the new measure would go further by requiring the president and Congress to fix numerical goals for employment, production and purchasing power each year and spell out appropriate policies.

The legislation would also incorporate the Federal Reserve System into the process of establishing and meeting the national economic goals to a degree that has never been attempted.

The measure does not mention controls on wages and prices or any voluntary system of wage and price restraint. Some members of the group that drafted the legislation wanted to include a program of nonmonetary wage-price guidelines, but the provision was left out to induce APL-CIO president George Meany and other labor leaders to support the measure.

Veto Expected

The bill's chief sponsors, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., and Rep. Augustus Hawkins, D-Calif., said that they would make a serious attempt to get it passed this year, although they conceded that President Ford probably would veto such a measure.

The bill, entitled "The full employment and balanced growth act of 1976," is a revised version of legislation introduced more than a year ago by Sen. Humphrey and Rep. Hawkins.

Under the new bill, a goal of no more than 3-per-cent unemployment would have to be reached within four years of the legislation's enactment and the goal would apply to all adult workers. The legislation does not spell out what level of unemployment for young people would be considered tolerable or define an "adult."

Unemployment statistics now list as adults persons of 20 or older. Sen. Humphrey indicated that, for the purposes of the legislation, an adult job-seeker might be defined as anyone who is at least 18 years old.

The measure has the backing of 110 House members and half a dozen senators.

Anonymous Caller Source of Story

FBI Probes Report of Bribery
In the Callaway Land Matter

DENVER, March 15 (AP).—The FBI has begun investigating the proposed expansion of a Colorado ski area controlled by Howard Callaway.

U.S. Attorney James Treece said that the probe began when an agent relayed to federal prosecutors a report that a bribe might have been paid. A newsman said that the report originated in an anonymous telephone call he received.

Mr. Callaway on Saturday took a voluntary leave of absence from his post as President Ford's campaign manager after Sen. Floyd Haskell, D-Colo., announced that his Senate Land Resources subcommittee would hold hearings about development of the resort near Crested Butte in Gunnison National Forest in western Colorado.

The Senate investigation was prompted not by allegations of bribery but by questions about a meeting last summer in which Mr. Callaway, then secretary of the Army, met with Forest Service officials in the Pentagon and, according to Philip Campbell, then under secretary of agriculture, asked that the ski resort be allowed to expand.

Mr. Campbell says he was at the meeting. The Forest Service is part of the Department of Agriculture.

The bribery allegations do not mention Mr. Callaway's name. Mr. Treece said it was the possibility of bribery that gave the FBI a role in the case, because such a bribe would be a federal crime.

The newsman said he was told by the anonymous caller that \$135,000 had been paid. The alleged recipient denied it and said he called for the investigation.

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SPACE RESCUE DEVICE—Technicians at the Space Center in Houston demonstrating an "inflatable ball" that is designed as a rescue vehicle for crew members of a crippled spacecraft. The victims on the troubled ship can be zipped up in the thing to be transferred to the rescue craft. The NASA-developed unit has radio telecommunications and is made of the same material as space suits.

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U.S. Technological Lead Reported Waning

By Victor K. McElheney

NEW YORK, March 15 (NYT).—The international predominance of the United States in science and technology has suffered erosion in the last 15 years, according to a study released by the National Science Foundation and transmitted to Congress by President Ford.

Such nations as the Soviet Union, West Germany, France and Japan have been improving their inventiveness, support for science and worker productivity faster than the United States, the study said.

Called Science Indicators 1974, the study was issued at the seventh annual report of the National Science Board, governing body of the foundation. The board is headed by Dr. Norman Hackerman, president of Rice University.

More detailed than the first report of its kind three years ago, the latest study was a compilation to date of facts about the changing relative support for innovation in the United States and other developed nations.

Major Trends

The study noted these major trends:

- Such a rapid increase in foreign inventors receiving U.S. patents that foreign patents now account for more than 30 per cent of those issued by the U.S. Patent Office.
- Foreign improvements in the output of workers, expressed in noninflation dollars per civilian employee, that raised productivity in France to 66 per cent of the U.S. figure in 1969 to 79 per cent in 1974, from 58 to 79 per cent in West Germany and from 25 to 55 per cent in Japan.
- Declines in the United States of spending on research and development as a proportion of Gross National Product and in the proportion of scientists and engineers in the population, contrasting with sharp increases in the Soviet Union, West Germany and Japan.

President Ford's message to Congress transmitting the study did not mention the international comparisons that formed its first chapter. The President said, "On balance, the data in this report and other evidence indicate that the nation's research and development enterprise continues to be productive and competitive."

Mr. Ford said that radiation and fusion had affected science and technology "adversely"—as they had other activities.

Last 15 Years

For the last 15 years, the report said, decline in federal spending on space and defense research had more than offset large increases in support for health and environmental studies. Chiefly because of this, the proportion of the U.S. GNP spent on research and development declined from a peak of 3 per cent in 1963 to 2.3 per cent in 1974. In 1973 and 1974, the study said, West Germany edged past the United States in the proportion of GNP devoted to science and engineering.

Expressed in 1967 dollars, the nation's total spending on research and development rose from \$15.4 billion in 1960 to a peak of \$23.7 billion in 1968, and then receded slowly to \$22.1 billion in 1974. The number of scientists and engineers engaged in research and development fell back from 558,000 in 1969 to 526,000 in 1974, the report said.

To provide material for the study, a special review of 492 "major technological innovations" in the last 30 years was conducted by Gellman Research Associates. The review covered applications of such inventions as lasers, oral contraceptives, weather satellites, nuclear reactors and integrated circuits.

Of the total, 319 were made in the United States, but the proportion of the total sank from 75 per cent in 1953-55 to 58 per cent in 1971-73, the Gellman review said.

Foreign Inventions

The sharp increase in U.S. patents issued to foreigners, the study said, "suggests that the number of patentable ideas of international merit is growing at a greater rate in other countries than in the United States."

While the total of U.S. patents granted grew from 47,170 in 1960 to 74,139, the total granted to foreigners tripled: The number rose from 7,988 to 23,538.

Ever since 1969, the report noted, the number of U.S. patents granted to West Germans has ex-

ceeded the number of West German patents going to U.S. inventors. West Germans receive roughly 8 per cent of all U.S. patents.

The report cited several examples of continued U.S. strength in technology. In 1974, U.S. receipts from abroad of fees for use of U.S. inventions and know-how totaled \$780 million and pay-

ments \$180 million, leaving a favorable technological trade balance of \$600 million.

Since 1960, the favorable U.S. trade balance in such industries as airplanes, electronics and chemicals has quadrupled, the report said, while trade deficits increased almost as sharply in commercial fields where little is spent on research.

U.S. Suspends
Relations With
African Nation

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP).—The State Department announced today the suspension of diplomatic relations with the leftist West African nation of Equatorial Guinea.

The announcement was made five days after the department received a telegram from the foreign minister of Equatorial Guinea saying that his government had declared two U.S. diplomats persona non grata.

The two are Ambassador Herbert Spiro and Consul William Mithoefer Jr., both residents in neighboring Cameroon, but also accredited to Equatorial Guinea.

State Department spokesman Robert Funnell said the two spent five days in Equatorial Guinea earlier this month and that they were accorded a warm reception. But at the conclusion of their visit, he said, Equatorial Guinea's acting chief of protocol handed them a five-page letter which cast unwarranted and insulting slurs on both diplomats.

The suspension of diplomatic relations is a step short of a formal break in diplomatic ties.

Equatorial Guinea is one of several African countries where Cuban military and civilian personnel are based but the number of Cubans there is not known.

Clark Is Running in N.Y.

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP).—Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark announced today that he is a candidate for the New York Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate seat now held by Conservative-Republican James Buckley.

4 Black Muslims
Guilty in Killings

SA FRANCISCO, March 15 (AP).—Four Black Muslims were convicted Saturday of murder, conspiracy to commit murder and all other charges stemming from the so-called "Zebra" random killings of whites which terrorized San Francisco in the winter of 1973-74. The trial lasted a year.

The defendants were found guilty in the killing of 14 white "devils" as part of a racist cult. They had maintained they did not belong to or know of any such sect.

The attacks became known as the Zebra murders because of the name given to the police radio band used in the hunt for the killers.

The defendants were J. C. Simon, 39; Larry Green, 28; Manuel Moore, 31, and Jessie Lee Cooks, 30.

George Washington—Rebel in Spelling, Too

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK, March 15 (NYT).—George Washington, who was first in war and first in peace, was nowhere at all when it came to spelling, grammar and punctuation.

This message, so comforting for those whose ambitions are lofty and whose means are pedestrian, came last weekend from two professors addressing the annual conference of the International Linguistic Association at New York University.

The spelling is absolutely chaotic, one might even say creative," noted a paper by Louis Heller, professor of classical languages and Hebrew at New York City College, and James Macris, professor of English and linguistics at Clark University at Worcester, Mass.

Bicentennial Piety

Having begun their study as an exercise in Bicentennial piety, the professors were abashed by their

findings. In an interview, Prof. Macris said: "I think, to be blunt, that the kind of writing you see in his earlier days is not that different in colleges today. If he were in any course I taught on writing, he couldn't be the star student."

Prof. Heller added: "He would need remedial work, massive remediation, certainly in the early period when, for example, he virtually dispensed with punctuation. Later he used commas with abandon, to separate subject from verb, verb from direct object, and whenever he saw a clause beginning with the word 'that.' He came to believe that since punctuation was good, more was better."

The professors offered the conference a few sample passages: "I have also wrote . . . Went a-hunting . . . and catbed a fox . . . Started a fox and run him 4 hours" and a propensity for awkward comparison: "I passed the time . . . much more

agrees than what I imagined I should . . ."

Provincial Dialect

They concluded that "George Washington first appears in history as a relatively poorly educated youth—by modern standards nearly illiterate—speaking a very provincial dialect full of localisms and idiosyncratic expressions even by the standards of his own day."

Gross exaggeration, suggested Donald Jackson, editor at the University of Virginia of the Washington papers: "The rules for spelling were loose and he was a good speller for his time. Punctuation wasn't codified—it wasn't considered to be a matter of moment."

In fairness to Washington, Professors Heller and Macris noted, "One must recognize that he did improve and this improvement comes through even in periods when he did not have secretarial assistance. Yet the improvement is far greater than he did."

Paris Traffic Snarled

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Race and Resources: Twin Issues for Southern Africa

By Brendan Jones

NEW YORK, March 15 (UPI).—The struggle for black-majority rule in all of southern Africa, intensified by the Angolan civil war and new pressures on Rhodesia's white-minority government, underscores another issue: the future of the region's vast economic riches.

Along with Zaire and Tanzania, neighboring countries affected by the recent conflict, southern Africa is one of the world's few areas that still has abundant natural resources. These include every important mineral, a vast hydroelectric power supply, fisheries and extensive crop and pasture lands.

And, according to many experts, the region has considerable untapped resources, including petroleum, which only recently has been found in Angola's Cabinda region and in Zaire.

In area, the 12-nation region covers 3,776,073 square miles, a little more than the United States. Southern Africa's population is comparatively small, totaling about 100 million, with roughly a fourth of this in the Republic of South Africa. Whites make up less than 5 per cent of the total—about 4.5 million in South Africa and 300,000 in Rhodesia.

The region is the world's No. 1 producer of manganese, diamonds, gold, chromium, cobalt and platinum.

Economic Interdependence
South Africa, its only fully developed industrial power and chief mineral producer, alone accounts for 60 per cent of world gold production. The country also has become the third-ranking producer of uranium.

Southern Africa's nations, despite all the differences arising from the racial issue, are highly interdependent economically. Six of the region's nations are landlocked. Of these, Zambia and Rhodesia have become highly vulnerable to disruption of the railroad networks that are vital to the area's trade.

At the moment, war and world recession are having sharply adverse effects on all of southern Africa's countries. Angola, though possessing substantial resources such as iron, ore, oil, diamonds and coffee, is in a state of economic chaos because of the war and the flight of skilled Portuguese managers and workers.

With gold prices and exports down in the last year and with defense expenditure up, the growth rate of South Africa's economy has slowed. Mozambique's border closure will deprive it of revenues from Rhodesian shipments and make it more dependent on South Africa.

In a world increasingly concerned with sharing of resources, however, what happens in southern Africa will have wide significance.

Following are some economic highlights of the region's major countries:

SOUTH AFRICA
Although gold and other minerals are still a major source of earnings, the steady recent growth rate of manufacturing—including that of the steel, chemical and textile industries—has become South Africa's major area of economic progress. Almost all of this development has resulted from investment by Western multinational corporations, chiefly U.S.

More than 300 U.S. corporations (including International Business Machines, General Motors, International Telephone & Telegraph, Goodyear and Union Carbide) have substantial South African operations. Figures for 1974, the latest available, show U.S. direct corporate investment in South Africa at \$1.45 billion.

The world recession and a sharp drop in gold prices has slowed the real growth rate of South Africa's economy to 1 or 2 per cent from 7 per cent in 1974. However, in an effort to increase exports, the country has expanded its railroads and this year will open two deep-water ports, costing more than \$1.7 billion. Such development seems certain to intensify white determination to maintain economic dominance.

RHODESIA
Having survived 10 years of economic sanctions and having managed its economy sufficiently in manufacturing, Rhodesia may be facing an intolerable squeeze now that Mozambique has closed its borders to that country. About 30 per cent of Rhodesia's trade passed through the Mozambique ports and during Portuguese rule it was comparatively easy to get false certificates of export origin

to defeat sanctions. Rail routes now are open only to South Africa.

Rhodesia's chromium production of about 600,000 tons a year, along with coal and other minerals, has been a major source of revenue. Tobacco, cotton and corn have also added to exports and, with recent good crops, there were hopes for better sales to neighboring countries. With South Africa already accounting for 70 per cent of Rhodesian trade, the country seems destined to become even more dependent on its bigger neighbor.

MOZAMBIQUE
When Mozambique gained independence from Portugal last June, the country's largely agricultural economy had been seriously damaged by 10 years of guerrilla warfare. Trade ship-

ments to and from South Africa and the contract work of Mozambicans in that country are a chief source of revenue. Most of the country's trade is with South Africa.

A major potential asset is the Cabora Bassa Dam, Africa's largest, built on the Zambezi River near the juncture of the Mozambique-Rhodesian-South African borders. The dam, costing \$500 million and capable of producing 2,075 megawatts of power, was designed to feed electricity mainly to South Africa. It was completed last year but will not begin producing power until later this year.

ANGOLA
With the victory of the Popular Movement for Liberation of Angola, helped by Soviet arms and Cuban troops, the main task now

is to restore the country's badly disrupted economy. Among the first steps will be negotiation with the Gulf Oil Corp. on resumption of 150,000-barrel-a-day production at the U.S. company's Cabinda oil fields. Production was shut down during the civil war.

Rebuilding the damaged Benguela railroad and reviving the country's important coffee production, amounting to 210,000 metric tons a year, are likely to take time because almost all of the 500,000 Portuguese who ran the economy have left. However, one sign of possible U.S. aid has been the lifting by the Ford administration of a ban on delivery to Angola of two Boeing-737 jets that had been ordered and paid for before the country's independence Nov. 11.



BANGLADESH PROGRAM—An irrigation canal in Bangladesh being cleared in a "food for work" campaign sponsored by the government to revitalize areas hit by famine and flood in 1974. UNICEF is helping to feed thousands in program.

Man's First Penetration Below Crust

Russians Plan to Drill to Earth's Mantle

By Robert C. Toth

BAKU, Azerbaijan, U.S.S.R., March 15.—The Soviet Union is about to start drilling near here a "superdeep well" that scientists say will pierce the earth's crust and produce man's first sample of the earth's interior mantle.

The U.S. project called "Mohole" had a similar goal but was abandoned 10 years ago.

Work on a test well, called Sputnik, has ended at a depth of 6,240 meters without difficulty and the superdeep drilling, planned to reach 15,000 meters, will begin next month or in May, the project director, Oskan Ibragimov, said in a recent interview.

Prof. M. Gulikade of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences has written that the site of the well, near the town of Saki, 120 kilometers southwest of here, "is one of the few points on land where the mantle comes closest to the earth's surface, on the order of 10 to 15 kilometers."

Mr. Ibragimov said that the mantle may be reached at only seven kilometers, or just a little deeper than the level attained with the test hole.

Requests to visit the superdeep drilling site were rejected in Moscow because the region is off-limits to foreigners. It is about 55 kilometers from the Iranian border.

No timetable
The test well was drilled in 20 months and a comparable period would be expected for the deeper well to reach the same level. But Mr. Ibragimov, who works for the Azerbaijan Oil Trust, refused to set a time limit for reaching that depth or the mantle itself.

"Sputnik was very successful. We met nothing there that should stop us going deeper," he said. "But we do not know, of course, what might await us farther down."

The aim of the project, Prof. Gulikade wrote, is to probe the mantle and thereby "gain insight into the sanctum sanctorum of the planet, to study the processes taking place inside the earth."

Saki is one of five 15-kilometer wells being drilled in the Soviet Union in this decade, and all are expected to go half again as deep as the height of Mount Everest. But the Saki drillers appear to have the best chance of reaching the mantle.

The dividing line between the lower crust of the earth and the upper mantle of the interior is poorly defined, with the two meeting to create the rigid, enormous "lithospheric plates" that ride on the hotter and more mobile mantle below. Chemical analysis of samples brought up will be necessary to determine when the boundary has been crossed.

Study of Quakes
At present, the most direct evidence about the earth's interior is obtained from studies of earthquake waves. They travel at different speeds through the denser mantle than through the crust and are also reflected as they pass between the two, as was first discovered in 1909 by a Yugoslav scientist named Mohorovicic.

The boundary, called the Mohorovicic discontinuity or Moho, was the source of the name of the U.S. Project Mohole. It was to have involved a hole drilled through the seabed off Hawaii from a giant floating platform at a spot where the ocean floor was 4 kilometers above the shock waves and the mantle was 9 kilometers below the ocean.

About \$40 million had been

Chile Aide Bars Easing Austerity

SANTIAGO, March 15 (Reuters).—President Augusto Pinochet has rejected suggestions that he should ease his austere economic policy, saying that Chileans would face continued hardship until the world price of copper improved.

In a speech on economic affairs, Gen. Pinochet said last week that Chileans were poorer than before but that any relaxation of austerity would endanger the country's balance of payments.

There has been growing criticism of an economic policy introduced last April to fight inflation, which last year reached about 340 per cent.

spent on the \$127-million project before Congress killed it in 1966. This followed disclosures that the firm of Brown and Root, just before it received the Mohole contract, had contributed \$25,000 to the re-election fund of the late President Lyndon Johnson.

Soaring project costs (initial estimates were only \$8 million) and squabbling among competing scientists were additional factors in the death of Mohole.

No cost estimates for the Soviet project are available. The ocean site for the U.S. effort was picked because the earth's crust is usually thinner under the sea than under land.

The Kula lowland region in which Saki is located is rather unique, however. Lying 15 meters below sea level, the region was

UN Sea Law Parley Begins Crucial Eight-Week Session

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 15 (Reuters).—The UN Law of the Sea Conference began a crucial eight-week session today, spurred by the threat of an international free-for-all for control of the oceans and their resources.

It is regarded as the most important session so far, according to Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka, president of the conference which originally opened with two weeks of organizational meetings here in December, 1973.

Two lengthy substantive sessions have since been held, in Caracas in 1974 and in Geneva last year, both aimed at drafting a body of law regulating the use and exploitation of the seas and oceans which make up 70 per cent of the earth's surface.

Huge Gathering
The conference is the largest diplomatic gathering of its kind in history, with 166 delegations—including 13 non-UN members and more than 4,000 diplomats, lawyers and experts.

The official title is the Third UN Law of the Sea Conference. Two similar but less ambitious gatherings were held in 1958 and 1960.

Among the dozens of topics at

U.S. May Forbid 4 Drugs Used in Feeding Animals

WASHINGTON, March 15 (UPI).—Four drugs used on animals that may cause cancer and that leave their residues in meat, milk and eggs may be removed from the market, the Food and Drug Administration announced yesterday.

The announcement was made on the eve of a congressional hearing on the FDA's handling of the four drugs, which are gentamicin and growth-promoting agents added to feed for chickens, turkeys and pigs. They also are used to fight other infections in dairy cattle.

The drugs are all so-called nitrofurans. The FDA has concluded that one of them, furazolidone, definitely causes cancer in laboratory animals. The others—nitrofurantoin, bithiazole and nifedipine—are suspected of causing cancer.

The FDA had proposed in 1971 to withdraw approval for marketing the drugs. But, the agency said yesterday, it did not follow through because the manufacturer, the Norwich Pharmacal Co., requested a hearing, conducted new safety studies and submitted "extensive" scientific data.

"FDA has now evaluated all the additional information" and has decided again to seek to revoke marketing approval, a spokesman said.

Artificial-Heart Calf Dead After 122 Days

SALT LAKE CITY, March 15 (AP).—University of Utah researchers have killed a holstein calf that held the animal world's record—122 days—for living with an artificial heart, an air-driven aluminum and polyurethane device about the size of a large grapefruit.

The calf was "terminated" after it was discovered that a valve in the heart had broken,

created when the earth's upper crust shifted southward to form the present Iran-Iraq plateau as the Greater Caucasus Mountains, among the earth's youngest, rose to the north.

Closer to Surface
The result is that the mantle wells up far closer to the surface than at other land sites.

The Saki project uses highly automated drilling equipment, including new high-speed turbo drills, and a straight-sided derrick (rather than pyramid-shaped) that can support 400 tons of drill "string" hanging down the well.

"The United States has the deepest hole in the world, 9,590 meters in Texas," Mr. Ibragimov said. "At least for now it is the deepest."

© Los Angeles Times.

issue are the width of maritime territory over which coastal states can claim sovereignty and the extent of the area beyond that over which they would exercise rights to natural and mineral resources.

A major objective is to set up international machinery for exploiting the riches beyond the exclusive economic zone for the benefit of mankind, especially the developing nations.

There is wide agreement on a 12-mile nautical limit. The limit began historically as a three-mile coastal strip determined by the range of a 17th-century cannon but it was extended by many countries to 12 miles and by some as far as 200 miles.

The conference is also approaching consensus on a 200-mile exclusive economic zone, which would take in some of the world's most important fishing grounds as well as deposits of oil, gas and minerals.

Bonn Minister, Aides Walk Out Of Leipzig Fair

BONN, March 15 (AP).—Economics Minister Hans Friderichs and other Bonn government representatives walked out of the International Spring Trade Fair at Leipzig, East Germany, today to protest the Communists' refusal to accredit three West German radio reporters.

West German government spokesman Klaus Boelling told a news conference here that the walkout was staged after Mr. Friderichs conveyed Bonn's protest to East German foreign trade minister, and the latter showed no readiness to intervene in behalf of the three newsmen.

The Foreign Ministry in East Berlin barred the newsmen from going to the fair, charging their radio stations with interference in the internal affairs of Communist states.

Two of the reporters are employed by Deutschlandfunk, which beams its broadcasts to East Germany, and the third works for Deutsche Welle, the West German equivalent of the Voice of America. Both stations are supported by the West German government.

Hong Kong Begins Exporting Instant Chinese Restaurant

HONG KONG, March 15 (UPI).—Hong Kong, which thrives on exports, is now offering a fully equipped, prefabricated Chinese restaurant complete in every detail from decor to chopsticks.

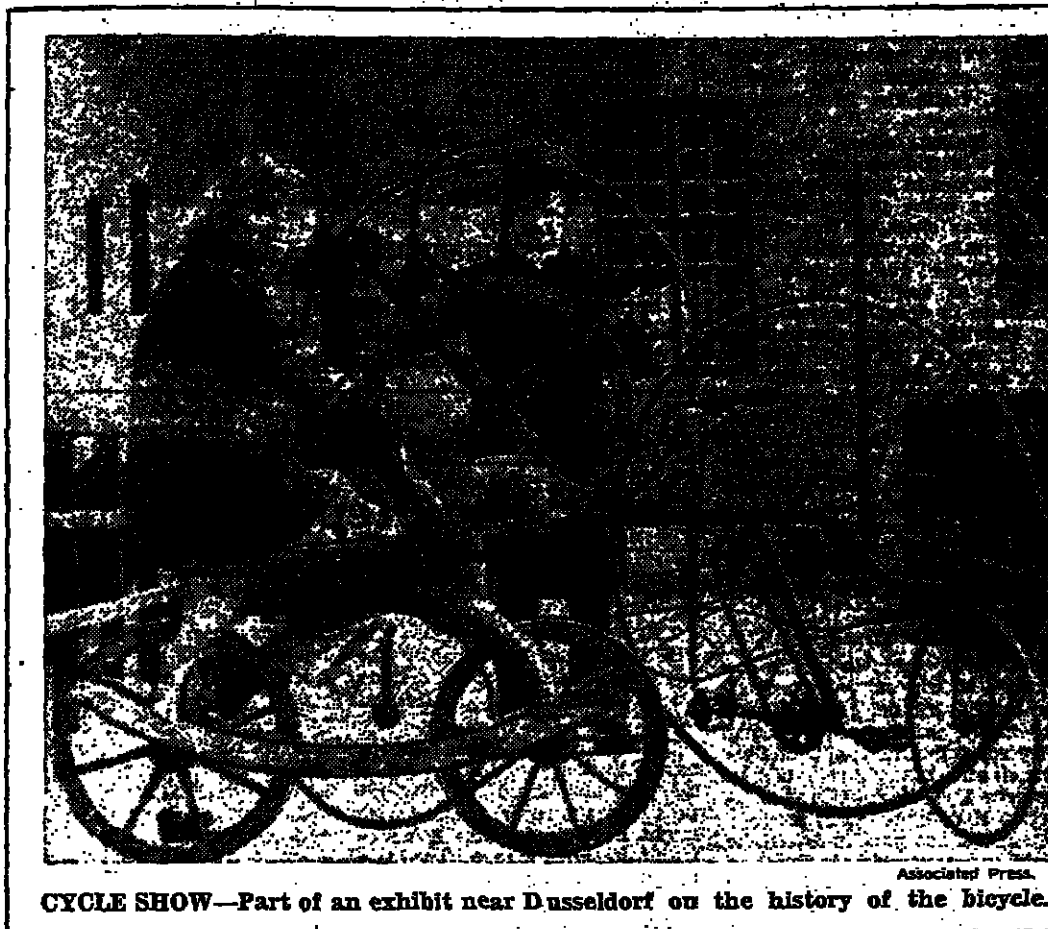
The supplier is Chao Kwan Designs, an affiliate of K.J. Mohr, Ltd., a Hong Kong-based international architectural and interior-design firm.

"The company will design and provide everything from chopsticks to uniforms, ceiling decorations, floor coverings, furniture, exterior facades and, if needed, a six-month supply of food ingredients," an announcement said.

Company spokesmen said that their initial market surveys showed that a substantial market for such restaurants existed throughout the world, particularly in the United States, Canada, Australia, Western Europe and Japan. The first order is reported to have come from Australia.

A 5,000-square-foot restaurant, including an experienced chef, would cost between 1.5 and 2 million Hong Kong dollars (\$300,000 to \$400,000). This does not include the cost of the land.

The company says it can set up a restaurant anywhere in the world within three months of receiving an order. The product will be packed into 20-foot and 40-foot containers and can be assembled within 15 days using a labor force of 10, the company says.



CYCLE SHOW—Part of an exhibit near Düsseldorf on the history of the bicycle.

Barbed Wire Protects Officials' Homes

'Vigilance' Policy Made Manifest in India

NEW DELHI, March 15 (UPI).—Nearly all the highest-ranking members of the Indian government, including Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, live in roach-infested bungalows within a single square mile in the peaceful colonial section of this city.

"Old New Delhi," as long-time residents call it, is a pleasant neighborhood of broad shaded

streets. The trees are mature and full and most of the houses have verandas and rose gardens. But lately the mood has been jarred by the appearance of miles of barbed wire—fencing eight-foot fences built around dozens of the houses to protect official occupants to the subterranean level and below.

The fences reflect the govern-

ment's preoccupation with the need for what it calls "vigilance," against threats that are usually unspecified.

"I can't imagine what it is they're afraid of," a foreign diplomat said. "The lid's really on in India and the opposition is in disarray. But sometimes the government talks and acts as if the whole place were aflame."

Scarcely a week goes by that Mrs. Gandhi does not make a speech warning the people that, as she said at a rally the other day, "an atmosphere of danger is still all around."

"The forces threatening us with chaos have not disappeared," she said, reiterating a favorite theme. "They are just lying low."

The state of emergency that Mrs. Gandhi ordered in June, ushering in an authoritarian new national order, was designed, she said at the time, to combat an internal conspiracy against her government. But often she sees the threat as external, too.

"Let me, as Prime Minister, tell the foreign powers that we will not tolerate interference in our internal affairs," she said at a rally in Calcutta. "The more they interfere in our internal affairs, the more they are helping us."

In that speech, she said that the external threat came from "both East and West," but sometimes her target has been more specifically the United States.

"U.S. Is Target"

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A few days after making the speech, however, Mrs. Gandhi reportedly told Sen. George McGovern that she did not really have any evidence against the CIA and had simply been speculating about what the agency might be doing, based on her reading of U.S. books and articles about its activities elsewhere.

Some Indians say that the Prime Minister's anti-Western comments are designed to placate her parliamentary allies in the pro-Moscow Communist party of India, who are growing restive under the strict new economic order, in which strikes have been banned and workers' bonuses cut back.

Others say that the speeches are designed to deflect criticism of the new political order in which rights have been suspended at home and to justify continuing the state of emergency.

Ioannidis Trial Opens In Athens Coup Plot

ATHENS, March 15 (Reuters).—Retired Maj. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, strongman of Greece's fallen military junta, was charged in court Saturday with conspiring to overthrow the present civilian government in February of last year.

Gen. Ioannidis and retired Col. Dimitrios Papapostolou pleaded not guilty as their trial opened.

Chance Seen In Peking to 'Save' Teng

HONG KONG, March 15 (Reuters).—The Chinese News Agency reported today that Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping may still have a chance of political survival.

It quoted teachers and students at Peking's Tsinghua University as saying they would "try" once again to save him, through serious criticism, as he did during the earlier days of the Cultural Revolution and see how he behaves in the future.

Mr. Teng, 72, who has been attacked in posters for several weeks, was not named but the agency clearly alluded to him as "that unrepentant capitalist roader."

The report appeared more conciliatory than recent articles in the People's Daily which seemed to hold little hope that Mr. Teng could survive politically, observers here said.

First Furge
He was first "purged" during the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s but was rehabilitated in April, 1974.

He has not been heard of since Jan. 15 and has been the chief target of an anti-rightist campaign.

The agency said teachers and students at Tsinghua University "raised the question: since he persists in practicing revisionism what shall we do?" The main expectation drawn from the Cultural Revolution gives the answer that the masses must be aroused to expose and criticize revisionism.

"Whoever practices revisionism may be criticized, no matter how high his position or how long his service. He cannot be left unchallenged because this would lead to the restoration of capitalism."

Chairman Mao has formulated this consistent policy for our party: "Learn from the past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient."

Meanwhile, acting Premier Hua Guofeng today greeted a foreign head of government for the first time since his appointment five weeks ago.

His smiling and waving to diplomats and journalists, met Laotian Premier Kaysone Phomvihane, who arrived at Peking airport on an official visit.

Record Budget In India Offers Aid to Business

NEW DELHI, March 15 (AP).—The Indian government, promising its 900 million inhabitants "a surge forward," announced today a plan to stimulate the sluggish economy with a record budget of 129.7 billion rupees (\$13.5 billion) that includes personal tax cuts and incentives to business.

With its concessions to business, the budget marked a departure from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Socialist policies and was quickly criticized by the Communist party, her increasingly uneasy ally.

The defense allocation of 25.44 billion rupees was a slight increase over last year's 24.1 billion rupees.

Family planning, the target of increasing government concern, was increased about 10 per cent. The new allocation was 597 million rupees.

The budget calls for a 31-per-cent increase in spending on development, a total of 78 billion rupees, which is about 60 per cent of the total budget and the largest increase in years.

The concessions to business include streamlined tax and incentive procedures, growth incentives for investment and savings, excise tax reliefs to stimulate production and reduced customs duty on such critical items as fertilizers.

Britain Is Said to Plan Loans to Newspapers

LONDON, March 15 (UPI).—The government will grant low-interest loans to British national newspapers in financial difficulty, several of them have reported.

The British report of the Royal Commission on the Press, to be published this week, will recommend loans at least 4 per cent below the commercial level, now about 12 per cent, the Guardian said.

The loans will be granted to help finance the transition to labor-saving computerized newspaper production rather than to bail out unprofitable newspapers, the Times said.

968 Invasion Seen Behind Shift in Prague

Hard-Line Aides Use
Dubcek as a Weapon

By Dusko Doder

PRAGUE, March 15 (UPI).—
Signs of deep discord among
Czechoslovakia's top leaders have
emerged in the weeks preceding
a scheduled Communist party
congress and Western diplomats
see them as reflecting
signs of continued inability to
solve the lingering trauma of

the most notable indication is
fresh and virulent campaign
united by the hard-line fac-
tion in the Politburo led by
Milos Jakes against former re-
formist leader Alexander Dubcek
and his associates, who are being
labeled as "traitors."

While the objective of Mr.
Jakes' campaign is to discredit
Dubcek, it is also designed to
undermine the authority of Presi-
dent Husak and other moder-
ates who are opposed to stern
repressive measures against the
"black faction."

Failure to reach agreement on
this issue, which has dogged the
invasion regime since its
beginning, seems to demonstrate
that the events of 1968 remain an
open wound more than seven years after
the fact tanks put an end
to Mr. Dubcek's reformist ex-
periment.

Contradictory Policies
The split is reflected in
the government's contradictory foreign and
domestic policies. Czechoslovakia
gains an embarrassment to under-
mine the authority of its Communist neigh-
bors as well as to some Western
Communist parties publicly com-
mitted to the "democratic road
to socialism."

A foreign policy, Czechoslovakia
has been making a vigor-
ous effort to refurbish its image
abroad. Foreign Minister Bohuslav
Chromy, a Husak ally, has
levered considerable successes,
including normalization of Praga-
rian relations with neighboring
Austria 20 years after the war.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky last
week became the first Austrian
leader to visit Prague since the
Communist take-over.

The Czechs have also moved to
improve relations with the United
States despite what they regard
as "punitive" congressional trade
restrictions.
While some parts of the Prague
government are advocating im-
proved diplomatic and commer-
cial ties with the West, others
seem to pursue the opposite
course. This is especially true of
Milos Jakes' Ideological Depart-
ment of the Central Committee
of the Ministry of the Interior.
While the ministry is headed
by a moderate politician, Jaroslav
Ostera, most senior security
officials are reportedly closely
linked with Mr. Jakes and other
hard-lineers such as
Jiri Hoffmann and Antonin
Jizda. Foreign diplomats have
noted that Czech security
officials have gone out of their
way to violate the spirit and the
letter of the Helsinki agreement
regarding people-to-people con-
tacts—even those involving com-
mercial matters.

Campaign in Media
Ideologically, the Czechoslovak
media, which are under the con-
trol of Mr. Jakes' Ideological
Department, are engaged in daily
denigration of Western coun-
tries.

The media are also waging
campaign against "revisionist"
Communist parties—a reference
to the parties in Italy, France,
Spain, Yugoslavia and Romania—
the insistence of the principles
of sovereignty, equality and non-
interference in internal affairs
described as reflecting their
bourgeois nationalism.

Such sentiments were coupled
with endorsement of the so-called
"shame doctrine" of limited
legitimacy (which was used by
Moscow as justification of the in-
vasion of Czechoslovakia). The
state committee of the authoritative
Prague "New Thought" stressed
"defense of the revolutionary
achievements of socialism in
this country represents the com-
mon interest of all socialist coun-
tries" and is part of the "socialist
system of international relations."

Kodama's Assets Seized in Japan or Tax Arrears

TOKYO, March 15 (Reuters).—
Tax agency officials today seized
assets of Yoshio Kodama, a
figure in the Lockheed bribery
scandal, agency sources said.
The seizure occurred after he
failed to pay arrears and fines
amounting to 1.5 billion yen
(\$12 million) by noon today, they
said.
The sources said writs of at-
tachment were sent to Mr.
Kodama and financial institu-
tions with which he dealt.
The officials attached real
estate, bank deposits and securi-
ties belonging to the bedridden
bribe-taker, whom Lockheed officials
had worked as their secret
consultant to further the sale of
planes in Japan.
The public prosecutor's office
accused Mr. Kodama of
tax evasion in 1972, the first
criminal charge connected with
the Lockheed scandal in Japan.

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we serve than our former name,
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Limited.

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will permit us to market
our products throughout
the world under one
corporate name.
Before we changed
our name we sold our

products as Northern Electric in most
of the world. But, in the largest single
telecommunications market of them
all, the United States, we were un-
able to do so.

In the United States, the
Northern Electric name is already
being used by a manufacturer of
electric appliances. In addition, a
competitive telecommunications
equipment manufacturer in the
U.S. uses the name
North Electric. Two obvious
elements of confusion for
customers, suppliers and
investors alike.

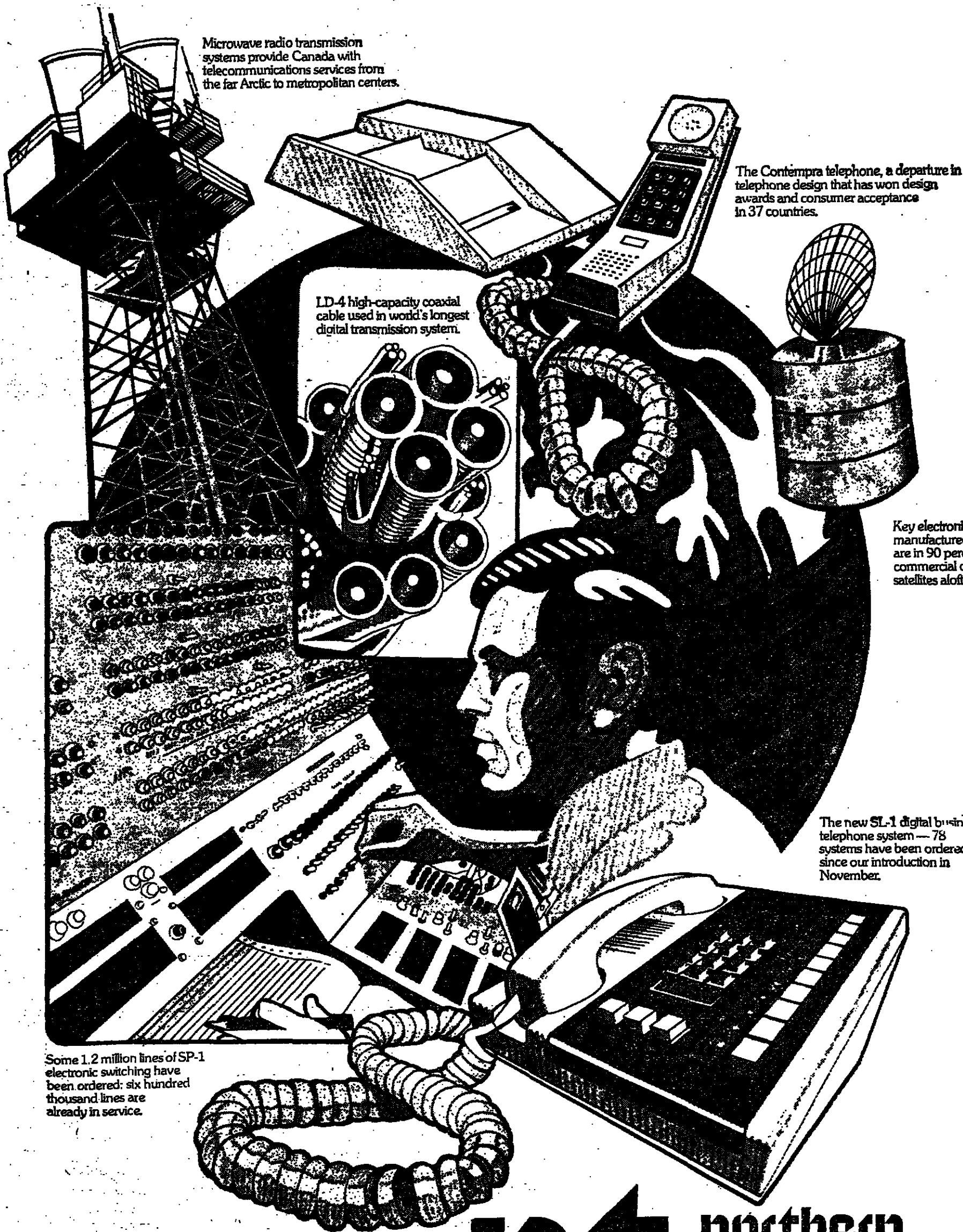
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THE NEW NAME IN WORLD TELECOMMUNICATIONS.

U.S. Policy and the Campaign

The campaign for candidacy in the forthcoming presidential election in the United States will pass through another test at the polling places of Illinois today. Already, however, the rhetorical contest has had an effect on U.S. foreign policy—or at least upon the way U.S. foreign policy is seen, both at home and abroad.

That image is far from clear-cut. This is, in large part, due to the fact that the world picture is also hazy, and full of contradictions. For example, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has just called for the abrogation of his country's treaty with the Soviet Union, because, among other reasons, Moscow has refused to supply, or allow other countries under its influence, to supply parts for Soviet military equipment in Egypt. This is a blow to those who have claimed that the policies of President Ford and Mr. Kissinger have been too supportive of the Soviet Union, with a consequent weakening of U.S. position and prestige in the world. But at the same time, if Egypt wants arms from the United States—and it does—will such weapons work against Israel? Must the United States choose between strengthening Egypt in its efforts to be free of its Soviet ties and strengthening Israel in its contest with the Arab states?

Since the Ford administration has been under fire from old cold warriors and U.S. defenders of Israel (Sen. Jackson combines both roles), the Egyptian situation provides an illustration of the subtlety of choices that affect the U.S. electorate, as well as of the failure of the customary simple slogans of electioneering to meet the real issues involved. It is easy enough to evoke emotion by damning the Soviet Union—or Mao, or Castro, or Spanish fascism, or imperialism of any brand. When John F. Kennedy ran for the presidency, he made much of the "missile gap." At a time when antagonism between the United States and the Soviet Union was acute, this was effective politics. When Kennedy became president, it was admitted that the missile gap did not exist—but the United States did confront a missile crisis over Cuba.

Mr. Kissinger has asserted that the United States should pursue a two-stranded policy toward the Soviet Union: "firmness in the face of pressure and the vision to work for a better future." This makes excellent sense, and Mr. Kissinger, who brings deeper perspectives to his office than almost any of his predecessors and has shown astonishing ability to apply them to day-to-day diplomacy, is well suited to carry a program of competition without confrontation into effect. But it is not easy to put such a program into the blacks-and-whites of political campaigning.

Moreover, the secretary of state is under continuous and bitter personal attack from those who find his policies too complex. And a nation which has suffered the over-extension and exhaustion of Vietnam—"direct involvement," as Mr. Kissinger put it, "in remote wars with no clear strategic significance"—may prefer to turn to the old U.S. custom, dating back to the days when the Atlantic and the Pacific were its guardians, of uttering moral exhortations and condemnations without assuming any responsibility for seeing them put into effect.

Congress has shown signs of that trend by negative actions: withholding arms from Turkey, trade benefits from Venezuela and Ecuador, indirect aid to Angolans, perhaps military supplies from Egypt. These are bits and pieces that make up a lack of foreign policy; they are, and rightly so, regarded as unhappy omens by America's friends. But they are also symptoms of the political campaign, evidences of the truth that the United States does not have, but soon will have, a president chosen by the people. And when that election takes place, the president will have—what President Ford does not now possess—a mandate to exert a truly presidential (if, thanks to Watergate, a constitutionally limited) authority in shaping a concrete role for the United States in the world. It may or may not be the same role that Mr. Ford sees as correct. But it will be at least relatively free from the special confusions of this election year.

Make-or-Break Session

The 1,200 delegates from 156 nations who are meeting in New York at a make-or-break session of the third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea bear a heavy responsibility. Their decisions—or lack of decision—will affect not only the 70 per cent of the earth that is covered by water but could have far-reaching consequences for the future of international cooperation in all areas.

If the conference succeeds in creating a new body of ocean law, with institutions to administer it, the way will be cleared for orderly exploitation of the wealth of the sea and the seabed. As world population continues to grow and land-based resources to dwindle, mankind will become increasingly dependent on these vast food and mineral resources.

In addition, success in this most ambitious and complex international negotiation would establish precedents and procedures for other international undertakings, breathing new life into a demoralized world organization.

If the delegates fail during the next two months to reach substantial agreement on a comprehensive oceans treaty, however, the world faces what Lord Riecher Calder has predicted will become "the biggest smash and grab since the European powers . . . carved up black Africa." The United Nations will have been delivered another stunning setback.

Despite the agonizing pace of its previous

sessions in Caracas in 1974 and in Geneva last year, the conference has come a long way toward identifying and understanding issues of staggering complexity. It appears to be approaching consensus in some key areas. For example, the single negotiating texts tentatively compiled by committee chairmen at the close of the Geneva meetings point to broad agreement on a 12-mile territorial sea and a 200-mile "economic zone," with provision for "unimpeded" passage through straits and traditional free passage through the new economic zone.

More needs to be done, however, to insure full utilization of fish stocks at sound conservation levels; to secure the rights of "geographically disadvantaged" states; to strengthen pollution controls; to protect and encourage scientific research, and to provide for some international sharing of revenues produced from oil-rich seabed areas beyond the 200-mile limit but within the continental margins.

The most contentious issue that remains to be settled concerns the nature and powers of a new regime to be established for the deep seabed. The resolution of this issue, and of other outstanding questions, requires a retreat from ideological rigidities that have plagued this conference from the beginning, and a recognition by each nation that its own long-term interests will be best served by accommodations for the common good.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Argentina at the Brink

A Buenos Aires newspaper says the government's drastic measures to curb galloping inflation mark "the end of a way of life in Argentina." Many Argentines are wondering whether the emergency program may not also bring to an early end the presidency of the beleaguered Isabel Martinez de Peron.

Extreme measures are clearly overdue in a country where the inflation rate reached 335 per cent for 1975 and the government must somehow raise more than \$1 billion by May to keep foreign creditors at bay. But the program projected by Economy Minister Emilio Mondelli has had the unusual result of provoking strikes by both industrial workers and national business organizations, both angered by a 180-day wage-price freeze.

The anti-inflation effort clearly puts additional pressures on the ties between Mrs. Peron and the trade unions, whose support is essential to her survival in office. That relationship had already been severely

strained last month when the unions pushed through the Peronist party's National Council a demand that the President replace her Cabinet.

Mrs. Peron survived an impeachment drive in the Congress two weeks ago, mostly because dissidents in her own party saw the move as an attack on the whole Peronist movement and feared such a drastic action might well support an effort to persuade the President to resign.

So far, Mrs. Peron has rejected all suggestions that she quit the office into which she was catapulted on the death of her husband 20 months ago. But with terrorist activity and economic disintegration continuing unabated and her political base eroding, the bewildered and tragic figure in the Casa Rosada may be forced very soon to choose between resignation under the Constitution and overthrow by the armed forces.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 16, 1901

NEW YORK.—Here in the city the increase in the number of trade wagons and pleasure vehicles of this class (automobiles) is astonishing. One notices it everywhere—in the crowded business thoroughfares, in the park, on the river drives. It is the horse being crowded aside. Not a bit of it. He will always hold his own, but more and more people are now taking to outdoor sport—the horse, the bicycle and the automobile.

Fifty Years Ago

March 16, 1926

NEW YORK.—Apparently inspired by reports from Paris of an aviator who attempted to fly under the first platform of the Eiffel Tower, Viola Gentry, restaurant cashier whose favorite pastime is flying airplanes, when she is not ringing up meal checks, today attained fame as the first woman to fly an airplane under the Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges. She did it at noon in a Curtiss plane and was cheered on by thousands.



Europe's New Labor Militancy

By A. H. Raskin

NEW YORK.—The strikes rocking Spain and Portugal as they stumble out of four decades of dictatorship represent the death rattle of the system of "labor peace" on which Hitler and Mussolini, along with Franco and Salazar, built their designs for a regimented society in which class conflict would be banished.

"We have abolished all those perennial troubles and disorders which stifle out of four decades of dictatorship," Mussolini said in his 1938 autobiography. "We have given rhythm, law, and protection to work. We do not waste time in brawls and strikes which, while they vex the spirit, imperil our strength and the solidity of our economy."

The government-controlled unions that kept workers docile in the Fascist corporate states of Italy and Germany began vanishing even before V-E Day. In the Soviet zone of East Germany, the Communists quickly established a labor front as disciplined as the one the Nazis had maintained. But in West Germany and Italy the workers were encouraged to rebuild their movements in an atmosphere of freedom.

Uprising in Strikes

In Portugal, the two years since the military overthrow of the old dictatorial regime have brought a slow lifting of restraints on labor and a sharp upsurge in strikes, some economic and some reflecting the struggle between Socialists and Communists for dominance in the unions and the government.

In Spain, the Falangist syndicates and the elaborate machinery of labor courts aimed at perpetuating strike-free collaboration in the interest of maximum production are still nominally in place. But employers are conducting clandestine negotiations with the underground unions that represent their workers. Increasing militancy is almost certain in light of the Marxist orientation of most of Spain's emerging union leaders and their conviction that liberty can be achieved only by smashing the links between industrial magnates and Franco's heirs.

What is collapsing is a paternalistic structure dominated at all its higher levels by the government. The unions, or *sindicatos*, are organized vertically on an industrywide basis, with every worker and every employer required to belong and all other organizations outlawed. One shop steward is elected for every 25 workers, but real power rests with a command chain of 15,000 bureaucrats headed by a cabinet minister. They operate with a budget of over \$300 million and are involved in every aspect of industrial life from housing and recreation to the oversight of collective bargaining.

Initially, the government fixed

wages but in 1955 the Cortes (parliament) gave workers the right to negotiate contracts directly with employers, a major retreat for the regime. The action came after strikes in Asturias coal mines and Barcelona factories had been broken by mass arrests.

Turmoil

The still illegal Workers' Commission Movement, a vanguard force in the present turmoil, developed following a new wave of strikes in the 1960s. The rebels included youths in their ranks alongside veterans of the pre-Civil War Socialist and anarchist unions and a new cadre of Communist and left Catholic activists.

Under strong Communist urging, the insurgent group set out to capture shop-level control of the official syndicates by entering its own candidates in the periodic election of 350,000 stewards. Last July, three-quarters or more of those elected in large factories came from the workers' commissions.

The insurgency is being fed by high unemployment, a no-growth economy, unbroken inflation and a huge trade gap.

While the last vestiges of the Franco apparatus for state-enforced partnership of workers and employers move toward dismantling, very different new forms of collaboration are emerging in the rest of West Europe. These embrace public and private initiatives intended to extend worker participation in matters which were traditionally the province of the boss. These run from job design to union representation—and even control in boards of directors.

Most such ventures receive wide applause as healthy steps toward increased industrial democracy in a period when a younger, better-educated work force is challenging many of the authoritarian premises of top-down industrial rule. However, the extent to which strong union movements in the Scandinavian countries, West Germany and Britain are using their political muscle in quest of laws compelling employers to cede power is bringing some misgivings.

Trailblazer

The trailblazer in the trend toward greater worker involvement in decision-making has been Sweden, with a long list of mandated employee rights being added to those already guaranteed by the welfare state. A government-endorsed "democracy at work" bill, to be submitted to Parliament this month, empowers unions to insist on contract clauses establishing joint responsibility for corporate decisions on investments, plant location and even products. In disputes the union's view would prevail over what the contract requires, and it would be up to the employer

to file a grievance, a 180-degree turn from U.S. practice.

What worries Swedish employers is a statutory tie between idyllic prescriptions for the workplace and the vesting in unions of a right to strike to achieve them. They worry, too, about a developing union initiative for redistribution of wealth and industrial control through a wage-earners' fund, into which corporate profits would go each year to buy company stock for collective control by the workers—a process industry fears could turn to "back-door nationalization."

No other country has gone nearly so far in any of these directions as Sweden, but the winds of change are blowing strongly in the industrial relations of West Germany, Britain, France and Italy as well as in Spain.

Good Old Reliable Nixon

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—With all the up-and-down changes in life these days, we need something to count on one thing that remains for ever the same. And so it was with a feeling of gratitude that we opened the papers last week to read once more the thoughts of Richard Nixon.

He did not let us down: There was that reassuring familiar mixture of treacle and venom, whining self-justification and insult, moralizing and lawlessness, Heepish deference and lofty condescension. Not since the days of the "Great Speech" has there been so reliable a stage villain.

Yes, it is good to have old Nixon around again. He provides us with a touchstone of political conduct. If we complain about the dreariness of this year's presidential candidates, he helps us remember how much worse things could be. One creepy touch of Nixon in the night, and Scoop Jackson looks like King Harry at Bletchley.

Some people still mind about Nixon. They read his lecture to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities about "maintaining the delicate balance between freedom and security," and they suffer a seizure of the stomach. My own notion is that we can relax and let him babble. Cost nothing but the taxes he stole from us to live like a king, and anyway he promised to leave us San Clemente in his will. Just like he promised to pay the \$148,000 he owes on his 1969 income tax.

If I had to pick a favorite passage in last week's Nixon documents, it would be in his deposition for the writ of habeas corpus by Morton Halperin. He speaks of a study of the FBI done at

Princeton, one of the smaller Ivy League colleges and a very good one, too. After Woodrow Wilson made it that way, even though he never attended, "making sure the world understood that he knows all about Princeton—vintage Nixon."

Then there was his answer to the Senate committee's question about why he had suddenly withdrawn his approval of the Houston plan for illegal entries, and openings and surveillance of U.S. citizens. John Mitchell told him, Nixon said, that J. Edgar Hoover thought such methods might "generate media criticism." Twice in the answer Nixon spoke of the risk of "disclosure."

As always, he worried not about the legal or moral substance but about how it would look. Wonderful!

Typhoid Mary

The Senate committee also asked whether he thought "actions otherwise illegal may be legally undertaken" if a president deems them necessary to protect the national security. That is a little like asking Typhoid Mary for advice on communicable diseases, but let it pass.

Nixon said it was "quite obvious" that certain actions that would be illegal "if undertaken by private persons" would be lawful if done in the interest of national security "by the sovereign." The framers of the Constitution did not think they were making the executive sovereign. Governor Morris said of the president: "This magnitude is not the king.... The

people are the king." But Nixon, in perfect consistency with record, spoke of the president ruler.

Then he went on to cite a past example of presidential action in war as Lincoln's blockade of the South, Franklin D. Roosevelt's relocation of the Nisei World War II, Truman's seizure of the steel industry. But these, when they were taken in open, were actions taken in open. They were therefore open to the pressure of public opinion, correction by Congress and/or legal action.

The whole point of secret w tapes, break-ins, assassinations and the like is that they are covert acts, not subject to check by law or politics. Officials believe they have right to violate the law in secret, away from the public eye. And it is notoriously a characteristic of Nixon to over or rather obscure, that point.

The part where it became easy to smile was when Nixon spoke enthusiastically about and Henry Kissinger's policy bombing Cambodia in secret. "Saved American lives," he said. It is possible that anyone still defend policies that destroyed Cambodia's society, killed millions of its people and led to its present tyranny? Is it no limit to this creature's remorseless defense of his wounded ego?

Of course, there is no limit to the brasserie of Richard Nixon. We need not pay any attention to that. What we need to understand more deeply is not character but our commitment law.

When Gerald Ford pardoned Nixon, some usually sensible sons said that was a good idea because it would "put Nixon behind us." Later those same persons have denounced Nixon for shamelessly thrusting himself back into public view. They do not understand, only way to "put Nixon behind us" was to follow the law to end, to show that we believed law above power. We shall forever for compromising principle in the shameless pardon of a shameless man.

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Editor
Murray M. Weiss

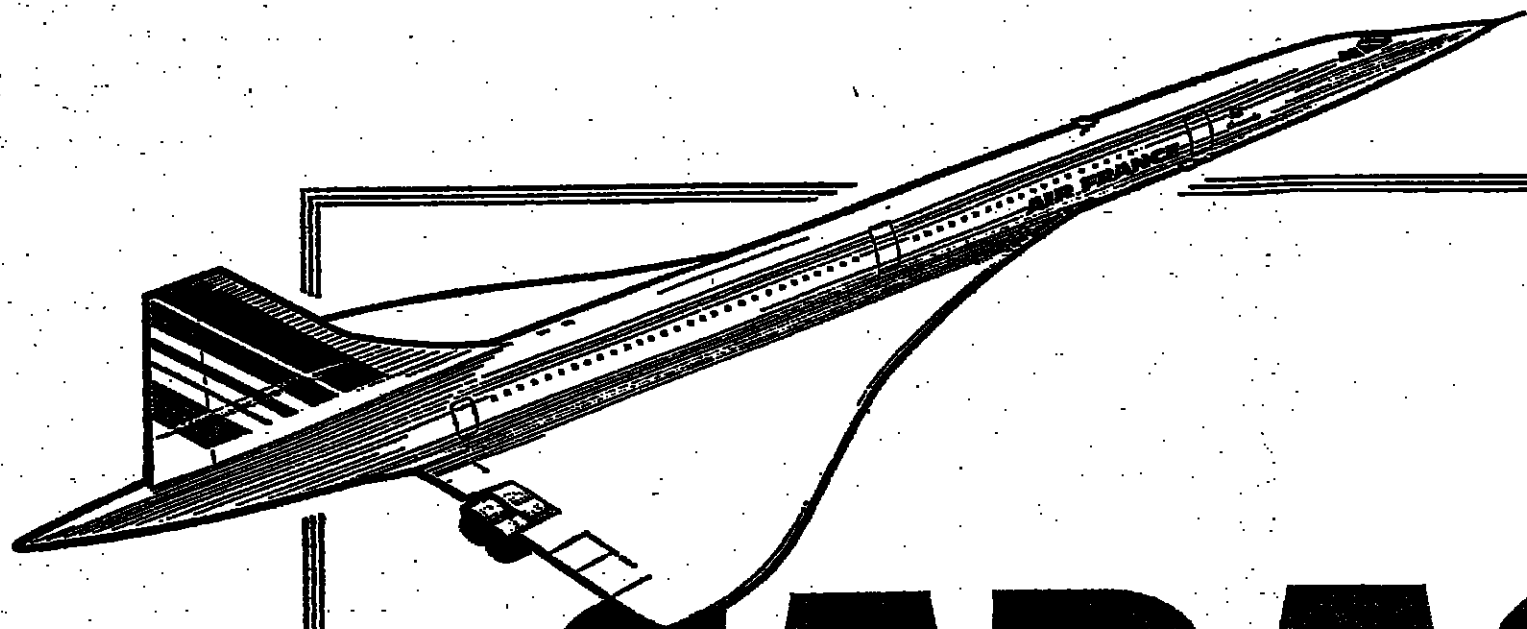
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AIR FRANCE

French Franc Drops by 3% After 'Float'

is Action Is Seen Move to Reflate

Continued from Page 1)
of England had at no time during a falling market. The contrary, he said, "the had spent reserves heavily in period of 11 days in sterling. If it had not for this, the pressures on franc could well have been greater than they were."

Different Speeds
The forces which had caused the franc to depreciate by about 5% in the last 10 days were not the same as those which had caused the franc to rise. He said that, in view of the British government, it was not practicable to maintain fixed rates of exchange so long as inflation was at different speeds in different countries.

Benelux currencies had maintained an even narrow margin against the franc, but this had been today in favor of the franc. The move was designed to ease some of the pressure on the franc, which had been requiring large support.

Through the Belgian franc is not from speculative attacks in the maintenance of a market separating commodity and currency. The Belgian currency required substantial support and is widely expected to be the next currency to float of the "snake." Equally, pressure is the Danish.

All these changes basically are that Western Europe is moving from two monetary centers centered around the franc and the mark to a single center around the mark.

The strong group in the deutsche mark, the guilders, the Swiss franc, the Norwegian kroner, and wage increases have been relatively modest in these.

Weak currencies are those of Western Europe, where inflation has been running above 10% a year as high as 15% in the case of the Netherlands and more than 10% in Belgium.

It is not the first time that the European float has been in jeopardy. In January, 1974, then, the franc was under attack, and the advice of his advisers, President Giscard d'Estaing, returned the franc to an international exchange system of fixed rates. Many thought the return was too soon and the party chosen was too the admission that the franc could not hold its own in the market is seen as a blow to the prestige of Giscard d'Estaing.

According to the fact that Britain and Italy have long been the mainstay of the franc, it was not surprising that it was the franc that was under attack. The franc is free to adjust its value while others are very rigid exchange rates. He said that Mr. Giscard would raise the question of the franc at the next EEC summit meeting, April 1 in Luxembourg.

Meanwhile, the finance ministry approved plans for the EEC to raise a \$1.3-billion fund to help Italy and Ireland with their balance-of-payments difficulties stemming from the oil crisis. As previously noted, \$1 billion of this fund will be used through the issuance of debt securities on the international market—the biggest raising ever launched in the bond market.

panese Trade Shows a Surplus Latest Month
TOKYO, March 15 (AP-DJ).—Japan's trade balance showed a surplus of \$57.7 million in February, against a deficit of \$1.125 billion in January and of \$87.8 billion a year earlier, the Finance Ministry announced today. Exports totaled \$4.795 billion, up 7.9 per cent from a year earlier, while imports totaled \$4.737 billion, up 4.6 per cent from a year earlier.

For seasonal adjustment, the surplus was listed as \$5.25 billion, up 2.9 per cent from January, imports \$4.995 billion, down 1 per cent from January. The seasonally-adjusted balance showed a surplus of \$255.7 million, against a deficit of \$47 million in January.

Car Battle Shapes Up in Brazil

By Leonard Greenwood

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 15.—A giant battle is shaping up in Brazil's automobile industry, with Fiat preparing to take on Volkswagen. Umberto Agnelli, international administrator of the Fiat empire, is visiting Brazil to make sure there are no last-minute hitches before the launching in a few months of a factory that will eventually turn out 200,000 cars a year.

Traveling with him are 11 European bank directors taking part in a pool that has put up \$300 million, or roughly 55 per cent of the cost. The other 45 per cent is coming from the government of the state of Minas Gerais, where the plant has been built.

By coincidence, they traveled to Brazil on the same plane as Toni Schmuckert, head of Volkswagen. He will confer with President Ernesto Geisel and his ministers about the huge new factory his firm is building northeast of Sao Paulo and about funds to produce small cars with diesel engines.

Stamp Prevented Expansion
Brazil's auto industry is now the seventh largest in the world, and only troubled worldwide economic conditions prevented it from turning out 1 million cars last year. Performance for the first two months of this year showed an upswing of almost 4 per cent over the same period last year.

Volkswagen boosted its share of the market last year from 51.8 per cent to 55.6 per cent, and will not give ground to the newcomer Fiat without a battle.

The new factory Volkswagen is building in Taubate, 60 miles from Sao Paulo, will be nearly three times the size of its present premises in Sao Bernardo do Campo, where it is now turning out vehicles at a rate of more than 500,000 a year.

Its main line is still the Beetle, but there have been consistent rumors that it plans to begin producing here the new line of small water-cooled models being made in Germany.

Volkswagen's mania for secrecy has become a legend in Brazil. Three years ago, security guards fired at a press photographer who took pictures of a new model while it was being tested on a public highway.

First Car Under Test
Fiat is already testing its first car made in Brazil. Labeled the 147, it is a spinoff of the 127 made in Italy.

It will be more expensive than the Beetle but it offers more advanced engineering. It also claims to be more economical on fuel, a big selling point in the country which has the most expensive gasoline in the world.

It will take five passengers and 100 pounds of luggage, and its four-cylinder engine takes it to a maximum speed of more than 85 miles an hour. By the end of this year, Fiat hopes to turn out 20,000 cars, a number that will not even halve the present waiting list. Fiat predicts that by 1981 it will win 30 per cent of the small-car market and 15 per cent of the total market.

Years of planning have gone into the factory. Boldly, Fiat has broken away from Brazil's industrial capital, Sao Paulo, and built its plant in Minas Gerais.

Whereas Volkswagen had virtually no competitors when it started operations here in the 1950s—Ford and General Motors then assembled a small number of vehicles here—Fiat will be fighting its way into an already tough market.

© Los Angeles Times.

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official with a shrug, "is the politics."

If Mr. Ford rejected the quotas outright, administration officials said, the specialty steel industry would have a good chance of mustering enough votes to overrule him in Congress.

However, the officials said, if the administration could negotiate a somewhat milder restraint agreement with the leading exporters—the list includes Sweden, Canada, France and Britain as well as Japan—it would have a better chance of fending off the more drastic quota restraints.

At the same time, by negotiating restraint agreements Mr. Ford might also enhance his political standing in states heavily dependent on specialty steel production. These are primarily Eastern industrial states—Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Indiana—where Mr. Ford is likely to need every vote he can get in November.

Under the Trade Act, Mr. Ford must respond to the Trade Commission's finding and quota recommendation by tomorrow, 60 days after it was rendered. He then has 90 more days to try to negotiate restraint agreements. Should he fail, aides said, he would then have little choice but to let the quotas go into effect.

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European Economies Seen at Crossroads

GENEVA, March 15 (Reuters).—Western Europe's economy is some 10 per cent below its capacity and is now at the stage where sustained recovery or stagnation hang in the balance, a United Nations survey said today.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) said inflation was expected to go down in 1976 from an average 13 per cent in 1975 to about 9 or 10 per cent. Countries where inflation rates have been very high, including Britain, Ireland and Italy, should benefit most.

The behavior of the ordinary consumer remained one of the big question marks for the recovery in 1976, the ECE said, because it was very difficult to predict consumer behavior in a period when inflation was abating but unemployment remained relatively high.

Boost May Be Needed
Economic recovery might depend on making borrowing easier and similar steps. "Some further fiscal monetary stimulation might actually be needed even in order to realize the present forecasts," the survey said.

West European growth this year was not expected to be more than about 3 per cent, compared with 5 per cent in the 1960s. Industrial production in the main industrialized countries would barely return to 1973 levels.

The United States seemed to have reached its trough of recession in the first half of last year, but major European countries did not touch bottom until the second half of the year, the ECE said.

"Most of the smaller European countries are still feeling the effects of contracting activity in the economies of their larger partners and are showing no clear signs of recovery," the survey said.

The reaction of world trade to recession was very marked, and its volume fell by about 9 per cent last year, the first major decline since 1945, the survey added.

The survey reported that the outlook for developing countries had dramatically worsened. For almost all developing states, the terms of trade, indicating what countries can buy for what they sell, deteriorated last year.

"The next two years the position will probably remain worse than in 1974, when a majority suffered," the survey said.

"The debts of the developing countries are accumulating and a continuously larger part of their export earnings is mortgaged. This in turn limits their capacity to import and their scope for growth," it added.

Unemployment in Western Europe generally reached record levels last year, but employment declined surprisingly little in comparison with the 15 to 17 per cent fall in industrial production, the ECE commented.

This was mainly because employers preferred to put workers on short time rather than dismiss them, and governments took financial support measures, the ECE said.

Cause of Slump
It said one major cause of the general recession was that businesses got rid of stocks rather than investing in new production. "The reverse trend will help to boost demand in 1976," the survey forecast.

Another major factor behind the decline in production was a fall in private investment, both in manufacturing and housing.

Increases in investment were forecast for France and West Germany based on the assumption that exports would recover, but Belgium, Britain, Italy and the Netherlands expected a further decline, the ECE reported.

Endell von Bennigsen-Forster, management board chairman, said the petroleum sector suffered a loss of around 460 million DM in 1975. The loss includes about 100 million DM in exploration expenses. Because of reduced demand for petroleum products, refinery capacity was only 60 per cent utilized.

Mr. Von Bennigsen-Forster said Veba expects the loss situation in petroleum to be wound down gradually.

In other sectors—particularly electricity output and chemicals—a "positive development" is expected this year, he said.

Turnover totaled 25.4 billion DM compared with 25.5 billion DM. The figures for 1974 do not include results from Gelsenberg AG, which became part of the Veba group on Jan. 1 this year.

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Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

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|---------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|----------|-------|--------|
| FA PRS | 5 | 6 | Del CanT | 12 1/4 | 13 1/4 | Land Res | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | Rouse | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| AID Inc | 6 | 7 | Det IntBr | 31 | 32 | Lin Beasr | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | Rus Stov | 15 | 15 1/4 |
| AVM Cp | 1 3/4 | 2 1/4 | Dewey El | 7 1/2 | 1 1/4 | Log Etrn | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | Sadler | 2 1/2 | 2 1/4 |
| Acushnt | 20 1/4 | 21 1/4 | Diam Crv | 18 | 18 1/2 | Morden G | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | Scan Dat | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 |

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All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue / March 9, 1976

\$535,000,000

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Wins in Straight Sets Connors Easily Defeats Nastase in Tennis Final

PTON, Va., March 15 (UPI)—Jimmy Connors, the top-seeded American, defeated second-ranked Ilie Nastase of Romania, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2, final yesterday of an event Players Association tournament here.

Connors, who didn't lose his match, needed 11 minutes to pick up his \$15,000 and run his earnings this year.

A crowd of 5,888 at John Coliseum saw Connors win the first set as he made four errors. In the second set, he began knocking balls as stands to disgust as he lost his rhythm. He had three break points but made errors on two occasions as Connors

beat 41 winners during the match. Nastase, who won and ran this year's earnings to \$49,888—forced errors.

"I played great," Connors said. "I think Nastase is some good shots in set. I was lucky to get a set and get the confidence of lost all hope."

Connors won the match 6-2, 6-2, 6-2, yesterday in the Championship Tennis Cup match.

Connors won a prize of \$10,000 in the match. The winning point came when he won three straight wins in the third set. Alexander, 6-4, on his serve and three points to one, won the next three returns of serve down-the-line backhand.

Connors held serve, however, 5-3, forcing a tie-break. Laver won, 6-1.

Amritraj Wins
IS, Tenn., March 15 (UPI)—Rod Laver, ball low and forced Italian John Alexander to volley errors to win, 7-6, 6-2, yesterday in the Championship Tennis Cup match.

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Jimmy Connors is victor.

Shoemaker Rides His 7,000th Winner



Bill Shoemaker in winner's circle for his 7,000th win.

Rutgers Feels Pressure Indiana Already Knows About Unbeaten Season

By Paul Atner

WASHINGTON, March 15 (UPI)—Both teams remain undefeated, but few basketball fans are talking of an Indiana-Rutgers confrontation in the final of the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament, especially after the contrasting ways the two teams made it through the first round Saturday.

Awsome Indiana overpowered a good St. John's squad and seems to be reaching a peak after a season studded with near-losses.

Rutgers, which once seemed able to score 90 points a game without breaking a sweat, labored to another tight, low-scoring and un-

impressive triumph over clearly outmanned Princeton.

Both teams are performing under the added pressure of long winning streaks—Indiana has won 28 straight and Rutgers 29—and it is becoming more evident with each game that Rutgers, new to this no-loss syndrome, is having the more difficult time handling it.

Indiana went through the hoopla of an undefeated season last year, and the Hoosiers admit that the experience is helping the second time around.

"You really don't think about streaks once you start playing," said center Kent Benson, "but I guess you are aware of the extra press coverage and the way everyone is always reminding you that you haven't lost a game yet."

Rutgers coaches are slumped in late February. The Scarlet Knights never had been rated so highly or written about so much in the school's history, and they found that sometimes troublesome.

But the players point out that they survived scores against Manhattan and St. Bonaventure and adjusted their style of play to handle St. John's and Princeton in the postseason. But the spark that had carried them beyond early opponents has been missing.

Fortunately for Rutgers, a good omen is about to emerge: Connecticut.

The Knights meet Connecticut on Thursday in Greensboro, N.C., in an Eastern regional semifinal, Connecticut, which never expected to get this far, likes to run, and the Rutgers players are looking forward to that on Saturday.

"We need to get against a running team," said guard Ed Jordan. "It's the best thing I've heard for a long time." Jordan also remembered that Rutgers beat Connecticut, 96-83, in December in a game far more lopsided than the score indicated.

Rutgers has the softest path of any ranked team to get to the final four. Whatever school wins the other East game—Virginia Military or DePaul—will be a decided underdog against the Knights. If it can make it through the East, Rutgers still might emerge as a threat in Philadelphia.

As for the Hoosiers, they'll first have to beat Alabama, an impressive winner over North Carolina, Thursday in Baton Rouge, La., before a probable meeting with Marquette in the Midwest final. If Indiana gets to the final four, it will face the West regional winner, which looks more and more like UCLA.

The Bruins beat San Diego State, 74-64, Saturday night behind their one-two front-court punch, Richard Washington and Marques Johnson. Ever since they were embarrassed in Pauley Pavilion by Oregon, the Bruins have played well, and they will be helped by the home-court advantage in the West regional at Pauley.

Nevada-Las Vegas is the mystery team of the playoffs. No one, including coach Jerry Tarkanian, is quite sure how good the Rebels are. They have to be good enough to beat Arizona on Thursday night to get a shot at UCLA. Tarkanian has never beaten UCLA in the NCAA tournament.

Overshadowed by all this speculation is the Midwest regional, which produced three games decided by two points or one Saturday to emerge as the most competitive of all the sections.

Notre Dame is ranked highest in the Midwest, but the Irish would be shaky picks after surviving more close games in the last month than a lucky poker player.

ARCADIA, Calif., March 15 (AP)—Bill Shoemaker scored his 7,000th career triumph when he piloted Royal Derby II, a horse that hadn't won in nearly three years, to a come-from-behind victory yesterday in the fifth race at Santa Anita Park.

The 44-year-old jockey was making his 13th attempt to reach the 7,000 plateau and Royal Derby II went off at 1 to 1, less than the morning line as a crowd of about 41,000 watched more on Shoemaker than perhaps the horse deserved.

Royal Derby II broke poorly in the field of 12 and halfway through the 1 1/8-mile turf race was sixth, 10 lengths back of the pace-setters.

But turning for home Shoemaker went to the outside and the 7-year-old horse made a move that brought a cheer from the crowd. Royal Derby II won by 3 1/4 lengths over Golden Doc Ray, with Dad's Bag third.

Shoemaker made it 7,001 in the featured \$55,500 San Felipe Handicap, easily winning the race for Derby-eligible horses aboard Crystal Water.

It was nearly 27 years ago that Shoemaker had his first victory and it was just about six years ago that he had his 6,000th triumph.

On Sept. 7, 1970, he scored No. 6,032, which pushed him past Johnny Longden as thoroughbred racing's all-time winningest jockey.

Green Wins on Record Tourney Score

MIAMI, March 15 (UPI)—Hubert Green shot a 3-under-par 69 yesterday for a record fourth round total of 276 to win the \$40,000 first prize in the Dorland Open golf tournament, his first triumph of the year and the ninth of his career.

The 29-year-old seventh-year pro won the tournament by six strokes over Jack Nicklaus and Mark Hayes. Nicklaus shot a closing 68 and Hayes had a 71. Nicklaus' 272 total was the same as his four-round score of last year, which was good enough to win his second Dorland crown. Hayes had a chance to finish

alone in second but bogeyed the 18th hole when he three-putted for a five.

Another shot back at 11-under-par 277 was Ben Crenshaw, who carded a 71 yesterday. Bobby Mitchell, 70, and David Graham of Australia, 72, were tied at 278.

The winner of the \$200,000 event had gone into the final round with a four-shot lead over Hayes and Mitchell, but he fired a shaky even-par 36 on the front side with two birdies and two bogeys.

He got hot on the ninth hole, where he also had a birdie, and added a four on the next hole, the par-5 10th.

Hayes and Nicklaus remained in contention until the par-4 14th, however, where Green closed the door by rolling in a 25-foot birdie putt. He parred the rest of the way to earn the first-place check, which increases his earnings for the year to \$54,000.

Green's 18-under-par total over the par-72 1,065-yard Dorland course broke the four-round record of 273 set by Buddy Allin in 1974. Green had rounds of 65, 70, 65 and 65.

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Bedford Doubtful For '76 Olympics

LONDON, March 15 (Reuters)—David Bedford, Britain's world 10,000-meter record-holder, said yesterday that he had given up all hope of running in the Montreal Olympics.

The athlete, 26, said he was still suffering from ligament trouble, which had afflicted him for four years, despite consulting 20 specialists and undergoing an operation.

"If I cannot find someone very soon to put my leg right I shall have to give up athletics internationally," he said.

Bedford, who set the world 10,000-meter mark at 27 minutes 31 seconds in 1973 but rarely achieved his peak form afterwards, said he had seen a surgeon who had told him there was nothing physically wrong.

Lightweight Title Fight

MEXICO CITY, March 15 (UPI)—World Boxing Council lightweight champion Gattu Ishimatsu of Japan has announced he will fight Puerto Rican Esteban de Jesus in Puerto Rico after May 1.

WHA Results
Sunday's Games
Winnipeg 4, Edmonton 2 (Gladis 1, Nilsson, Hull; 2, McNeely, Spring); Toronto 3, Quebec 1 (McNeely 2, Tardiff); Phoenix 3, Cleveland 2 (Gorman, Lachy; Rautakallio; O'Brien, Lefebvre).

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The Long Road Back for Long-Distance Runner

By Red Smith

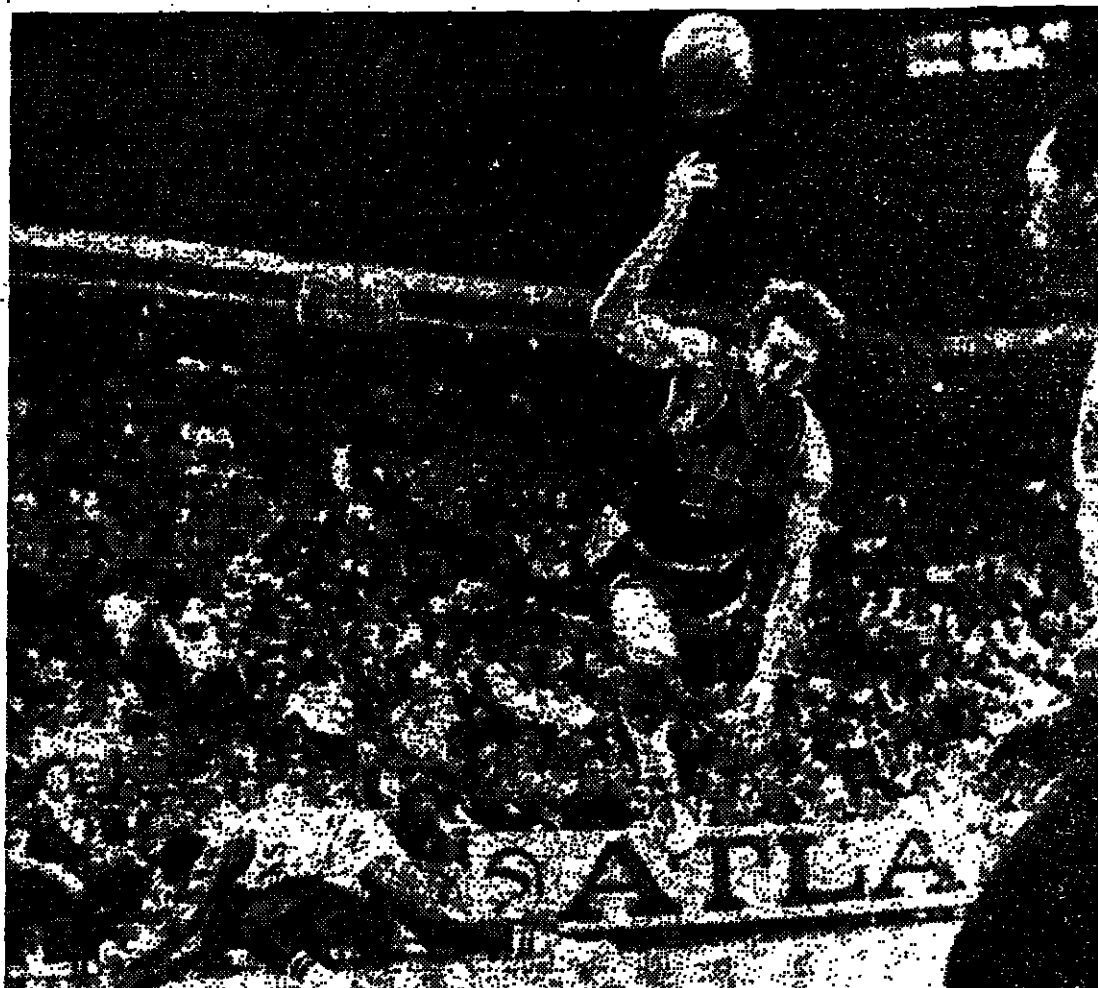
NEW YORK, March 15 (NYT)—The Boston marathon is about a month away, which means that thousands of runners, fitters, schoolteachers, and students are out on the roads these mornings, picking them up and laying them down in preparation for April 19, when a regiment composed of at least two battalions goes peering off from Hopkinton through Framingham, Natick, Wellesley and the Newtons, accompanied by most of the small boys and half the dogs in New England, to arrive at last at the foot of Prudential Tower at Copley Square 26 miles, 385 yards from the starting point.

Tom Rongos of Honolulu plans to be one of the footsore company. He has run in other marathons but this one has a special meaning for him because when he was in Boston last April he could barely walk and at the Lahey Clinic there they gave him three months to live without major surgery. He has not had the surgery and he is legally blind, but he is running.

Tom Rongos is 55. He used to be a cook and then he was a mutual clerk at the race track, a fast, reliable dealer who worked the windows handling exotic bets like the trifecta, where a bettor says, "Three, five, six, eight and nine, but 'em," and the clerk must waste time punching out 20 combinations.

Falling eyesight told him he had retinitis pigmentosa, a hereditary condition that has caused total blindness in his two brothers. Then he began to suffer progressive heart pain. When he got to the Lahey Clinic he could walk a slow block, but not two. There was severe narrowing of the three major arteries to the heart. A coronary bypass was recommended to skirt the blocked arteries.

Rongos said no thank you, and went to southern California where he had friends. In Torrance Memorial Hospital, near Long Beach, surgery was recommended again, and again he said no. Dr. Benjamin Roshin, director of cardiology at Torrance, put him on a low-fat diet and a program of progressive exercise.



WITHOUT THE GREATEST OF EASE—Phoenix guard Paul Westphal is about to fall after his feet become entangled with Atlanta guard Dean Meminger. No foul was called.

Oerter Weighs Comeback in Discus Throw

By Bob Hersh

NEW YORK, March 15 (NYT)—Al Oerter is back. The man who won the discus throw at four consecutive Olympic Games has resumed training after seven years in retirement.

Oerter will be 40 in September. He threw the discus in practice a few weeks ago for the first time since 1969. His distance of 176 feet, while far from his 1968 Olympic record of 212-8, was enough to encourage him to continue to work out and think about a return to major competition.

Early in his career, Oerter said he wanted to win five Olympic gold medals. But the year after earning his fourth, he retired from the sport.

"I don't think you guys realize what you're asking me to do," he said at that time to reporters who had asked about his possible 1972 Olympic plans. "You can't imagine the work that goes into it—the sacrifices. I don't see how I could ever do that again."

There was also pressure attached to being an Olympic champion, and Oerter now admits that this was a great burden.

"It became distasteful," he recalled, "the pressure was so real. It took me a number of years to exorcise that thing and get it out of my system. But now I'm going back to throwing because I enjoy it. It's good to be returning to something I felt good about, and I'm very relaxed. I don't see how the pressure can ever bother me now."

Oerter is not thinking seriously about the 1976 Olympics. "I'll probably start with some masters competition or local AAU meets—strictly low key," he said. "I had hoped to begin competing in April, but I've developed a back problem, mostly from overworking the inertia of the last seven years. Things stretch and pull a little bit. So I probably won't be able to compete for a few months."

"I'm sure that I won't be ready for the Olympics this year. That would be projecting too much," said Oerter. But he refused to rule out the possibility that he might return to high-level competition. "If I'm throwing well enough, it would be foolish not to get back into international competition and the Games."

Unparalleled Record
Oerter won the Olympic discus throw for the first time in 1956, when he was an undergraduate at the University of Kansas, and repeated in 1960, 1964 and 1968. His accomplishment of winning four gold medals in one event has never been equaled in modern Olympic track and field history.

In the course of those four victories, each of which had its own elements of drama and courage for Oerter, he broke the Olympic record six times. In addition, he set world discus records four times during his career.

NBA Results

Sunday's Games

Portland 114, Detroit 108 (Petrie 25, Steele 23; Clark 12, Ford 17); Bill Walton, who missed last 17 games with a leg fracture, returned to action for Trail Blazers.

Los Angeles 137, Buffalo 108 (Adams 25, Heard 14, Roberts 12; Dandridge 23, Smith 19); Paul Westphal was game on jumper with 33 seconds to play.

New Orleans 118, Golden State 102 (Morris 23, Nelson 14, Williams 13; Smith 25, Wilkes 21).

Seattle 112, New York 103 (Brown 20, Watts 18; Moore 27, Foster 19); Kansas City 114, Atlanta 113 (Archibald 21, Mitchell 20; Derry 23, Hudson 20); Mike Archibald had 19 assists.

Washington 102, Boston 89 (Hayes 25, Robinson 25; White 21, Cowart 17).

ABA Results

Sunday's Games

St. Louis 111, San Antonio 96 (Nelson 21, Barnes 24; Giles 24); New York 119, Virginia 108 (Erving 25, Hughes 18; Green 24, Taylor 23); Kentucky 120, Indiana 118 (Gilmore 32, Averitt 26; Moore 23, Knight 24).

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